17 years in use.
Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

17 years in use.
Royal West End
gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 138 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 14, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
19th "	.. China	7,932	
26th "	.. Teesta	6 296	
28th "	.. Chindwara ..	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.
Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :						
Single ..	816	756	606	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
14th July ..	Barjora ..	Karachi & P Gulf
16th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct 1 p.m.
17th " ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4852	1st July	19th July
Kosaku Maru	H. Nagashio	3197	13th July	21th July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3.75	23rd July	2nd Aug.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
[illegible]—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,909.
[illegible]AR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO [illegible] VIA SINGAPORE AND HONG- [illegible] AND MARSEILLES VIA [illegible]DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID [illegible]ND GENOA.

[illegible]ssels.	[illegible]ptain.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
[illegible] Maru	K. Uchigosi ..	7th July	15th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi .	16th July	25th "	Japan
Shizuki maru	S. Iwazawa ..	23rd July	2nd August	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji ..	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	.. ..	10th August	21st August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE : TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 6,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabarcho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secur for yourself a Policy which will enable yo to tide over the difficulties owing to the los of income in your old age or provide for you family in case of an early death
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before decidin the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum [illegible] Ten Lakhs in the First and Secon [illegible] War Loans.

[illegible]RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS WITH LARGE COMPOUND AT MURZBAN ROAD, ANDHERI.
Under instructions from Messrs. Rahimbhai Ebrahim Currim and Jaffer Shermahomed, executors of the last Will and Testament of Goolam Hoosein Gangjee Virjee, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th July, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following very valuable bungalows with outhouses, compound, etc.
All that piece or parcel of land of Kroti Inami tenure containing by admeasurement 4,050 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 214, Pot Nos. 10-27/30, 22, 25 and Survey No. 212, Palni No. 4, and Survey No. 212, Pot Nos. 1 and 3, and Survey No. 212, Palni No. 216, together with messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Murzban Road at Ville Parle near Andheri in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, and are bounded on the East by the said Murzban Road, on or towards the West by [illegible] vacant plot of land belonging [illegible] Jan Patel, on the North partly by property of Darashsha D. Reporter and partly by the property of Jan Patel and on or towards the South by the vacant plot of land belonging to Mrs. Cooverbai A. Cama.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 134 BALES OF YARN.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co.. will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta, Pydownie, near the Temple by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Tricumlal Mulchand.
100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8½s. Photo ticket.
34 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½s. Photo ticket.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The Bales of yarn are open for inspection at the Edward Sassoon Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF MILD STEEL ROUND BARS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. R. Hatimbhoy and Co.:—
About 41 tons mild steel round bars of different sizes.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above goods are lying at Mazagon, opposite Messrs. H. I. Dixon and Co., Iron Founders, where they could be seen at any time.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramjee Ratilal and Co.:—
248 drums of Bleaching Powder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK SHELL SHAWLS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the parties concerned:—
B.E.K.H.O.R. 2054 No. 218/219 equal to 2 bales, 200 dozens Black Shell Shawls, 31in. by 54in.
B.E.K.H.O.R. 2054 No. 221/223 equal to 3 bales 300 dozens Black Shell Shawls, 31in. by 54in.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT and Co.
Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CYCLES ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, 1919.
Under instructions from the Purchasing Officer, Mechanical Transport, THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by public auction, the following second-hand motor-cycles at the Office of the purchasing officer, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1919.
5 "New Hudson" Twin Cylinder 6. H.P.
2 Two-stroke "Indian".
1 3½ H.P. "B.S.A."
1 "Royal Enfield" Twin Cylinder 3 H.P.
The cycles are on view at the office of the purchasing officer and can be seen between 9 and 12 noon (S.T.) and open to private offers.
BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 23, Medows Street, [illegible]
Telephone No. 1[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES ENGLISH MULLS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Harnandray Baijnath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—
60 bales English Mulls No. 1 to 4 K, No. 1 to 4 C, or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY MONDAY the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavlal Ranchordas.
18 packages English wh. shirtings No. 7602 or others 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Hormusji Khursedji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vadilal Purshottam.
10 bales English white Dhotees No. 929 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhoy Mulchand (of Sha Bhogilal Ranchod):—
10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3880/3900.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Bank concerned, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—
Ex. S. S. Crossy Hall.
500 kegs Wire Nails.
Bombay, 4th July, 1919.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES [illegible] CAMPHOR.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th July, [illegible] at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and [illegible] Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Godown Nos. 3-2-31 of Sheth Sale Mahomed Haji Amad Nurani near Police Chowkey, Bhat Bazar by order of Sheth Haji Nurmahomed Haji Ismail Nurani and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Mahomedali Hajibhai.
25 cases Japanese Camphor each case of 50 tins, each tin 3/4 lbs. containing 24 tundles i.e., 960 tablets.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES OF WHITE ENGLISH DHOTIES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th July, 1919, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T., Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the bailing press of Dossa Mussa Vithalwadi by order of Messrs. Thakordas Ranchoddas and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Multani Ghanshyamdas Shitaldav.
2 packages white Nansookh Nos. 7070—7090 Rafli yds. 18.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF 400 KEGS OF GENUINE "A" RED LEAD OF NIPPON PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co. of Vadgadi, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
400 kegs each containing 56 lbs. nett of Genuine "A" Red Lead of Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co.:—
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc For Prices apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.,
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address o the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ASTROLOGY.—"Man Know Thyself." Mysteries of the stars revealed by the well-known Astrologer, Professor Xenobin who is on tour. Invaluable advice in business and financial matters, and daily monthly, and yearly events foretold. Attends private calls Send date, time and place of birth. Watsons Hotel, Bombay. 3187

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—PATIENT suffering from chronic Asthama, Consumption, etc. A Consultation with the physician will satisfy the patient. Apply Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3077

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, TUBES and TYRES of any make in all sizes, can be had from THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, near Gole Pitha. 3210

MOTOR CARS REPAIRED AND VARNISHED under European supervision. Motor cars on hire by hour, day and month. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Rad, near Gole Pitha, Jariwalla Building. 3210A

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SHARE BROKER to sell shares of Rs. 25 of Commercial Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Apply to or see AGENTS. 18, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3057

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—A SMART BOOK-KEEPER with best handwriting strong in totals and submissions. also a good and honest travelling Canvasser. Handsome salary to the experienced men. Apply with own handwriting with copies of testimonials to the P. O. Box 127, BOMBAY. 3193

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION—(1) Two SENIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, scale of salary rupees three hundred, rising to rupees four hundred per mensem with quarters or house allowance, also a temporary War Bonus of rupees ninety for a married man and rupees forty-five for a single man. (2) Ten SECOND CLASS DRIVES also required. Pay rupees eighty rising to rupees one hundred forty-five per mensem plus mileage allowance, averaging rupees ten to sixteen for Asiatics, and rupees fifty per mensem for Europeans. Good Railway experience necessary. All applications should state age and give full particulars of service, copies of certificates should also be enclosed. Apply to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3121

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SALESMAN and a CLERK with an experience of Mill Gin. stores Apply Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3186

WANTED—An experienced and competent MAN for Kariana Business. Apply Box No. 798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3186

WANTED.—CLERKS, TRAVELLING AGENTS and LABOURERS. Apply HUKAM CHAND AND GYAN CHAND Biscuit Manufacturers, P. O. No. 8, Byculla, Bombay. 3166

WANTED.—Furniture Manufacturing Firm in Bombay wants reliable and well-influenced CANVASSERS. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3141

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDER for a new Chemisas' and Drugists' Shop. Salary Rs. 25, with prospects. Apply Box No. 804, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3218

WANTED—By a relisble import and export firm of Grocery and Spices, a GUARANTEE BROKER. Good opportunity to really a sound worker. Apply Box No. 12 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." M

A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for girls' education for the Meerut Municipality on salary of Rs. 80—5—100 with Provident Fund privileges and conveyance allowance. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, Education Committee, Municipal Board, Meerut. 3208

WANTED—A really first rate ACCOUNTANT for a large Industrial concern Good prospects for a really first class man. Apply stating full qualifications, experience and references, and also state terms required to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3220

WANTED—Two experienced MASONS MAISTRIES, and one good quarry (stone) Supervisor, who has good command of labourers, and can furnish them. No others need apply. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3126

WANTED—An experienced and B. T. trained GRADUATE for the post of Inspector of Schools of the Idar State. Apply stating qualifications and terms to the MAHARAJA KUMAR, Idar State, Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha). 3125

WANTED—(1) GENERAL CLERK and TYPIST, (2) MEHTA, knowing Gujarati accounts and English correspondence Salary according to qualifications. Three years' agreement and security. Apply to Box No. 799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3188

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, one knowing short-hand preferred, for general office work. Only those who have office experiences need apply, with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3212

TO DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS.—Wanted an EUROPEAN as Senior Assistant in Stationery Department, practical knowledge of stamping and Printing essential. Also an European to take charge of Silver, Sports and Travelling Goods, Department. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3204

WANTED—Qualified STOREKEEPER (with knowledge of Stores Accounts and Electrical goods). STENOGRAPHER, and FILING CLERK, acquainted with the Card index system. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3207

WANTED—ENGINEERING GRADUATES (L.C.E. or B.E.), for the posts of Overseers in the City Improvement Trust Office, Baroda, on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p. m., plus Rs. 25 for carriage allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials and a copy of the photo should reach the undersigned on or before 1st of August, 1919. (Sd.) SAMPATRAO GAEKWAD, Chairman, City Improvement Trust. 3217

WANTED for the Hubli Mills, Hubli, WEAVING MASTER; 500 looms making Flains, Dhoby and plain dhooties, drills and checks; must understand sizing and finishing. Applicants should state age, experience, salary required and what knowledge of Indian languages. Apply with copies of certificates *by letter only* to FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay. 3100

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A POST with prospects in any business firm out of India by a young and energetic Parsi of several years' experience; good character and references. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A

WANTED.

WANTED.—14lbs. RAIL, one mile with trollies, new or good second-hand. Apply stating terms to Box No. 791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3169

URGENTLY WANTED—A FINANCIER to finance about Rs. 10,000 to open a needful and guaranteed paying business. For further particulars apply to Box No. 785, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3156

WANTED—English or Country SOFT SOAP in casks, big quantity. Apply with rates and particulars to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small BUNGALOW, or BUILDING FLAT on any of the following places:—Warden Road, Pedder Road, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill and Khambalia Hill. Apply M. H. MADDEN & CO., 7, 9, and 11, Cowasji Patel Street, Next to Hongkong Bank, Fort. 3157

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE—A SHOWY GREY ARAB HORSE, going in saddle and harness, strong, quiet and reliable, free of bad marks and open to trial, going cheap. Apply Box No. 803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3213

FOR SALE—One second-hand 4 cy. HUMBER CAR, thoroughly overhauled and painted of late, complete with necessary tools and other accessories. Price Rs. 4,000/-. Can be seen at VATCHA BROTHERS, Gaiwadi, Girgaum 3143

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Tanje ENGINE (Crude Oil), 74—H.P. and Anderson's Expeller (complete. Apply Box No. 792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3171

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—Rudge-Multi, 3¼ H. P. MOTOR CYCLE with side car in running order, can be seen at BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box No. 788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3165

FOR SALE—STEAM LORRIE, 7, 12, 16 NHP. PORTABLE ENGINES, 9 to 38 OIL ENGINES, two DYNAMOS, 50 volts, 33 amps, 10 volts, 25 amps, maker Silvertown, BHARAT ENGINEERING CO. Cawnpore 3206

FOR SALE.—One Torpedo-bodied four cylinder CAR, 16 H. P. DARRAQUE complete with C. A. V. Dynamo, lighting set in good running order. Apply to AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, 246-48, Jakaria Musjid, Bombay. 3189

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3216

RING UP number one-four-five, when you may require very urgently anything in the way of Stationery. No orders are too small or too big for us, we give our prompt, personal attention to all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

DRAFTSMEN and Architects, who desire permanent prints should only buy the best quality Ferro Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens—we stock them. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (the day fixed for the celebration of Peace in England) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING EXCELLENT SITES FOR BUILDING RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR BUNGALOWS:

FOR SALE.—Very desirable PLOTS in a healthy and fashionable locality, and situated on a hill, commanding good scenery and Sea view. For price and other particulars, apply between 4 and 6 p.m. to Mr. A. L. COLACO, L.C.E., A.M.I., C.E.I., next to West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort, 3062

NOTICE.

FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCANTILE FIRMS DEALING WITH ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

THE SHIPPERS and MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay are hereby informed that owing to the great demand for getting Ceylon products in Europe and other Colonies and the difficulty in obtaining freights from Colombo we offer and undertake to supply in large quantities the following Ceylon products from Colombo for transhipment and exportation abroad:—

Tea, Copra, Cocoanut Oil, Rubber, Cardamons, Cinnamon, Desiccated Cocoanut, Plumbago, Cocoanut Fibre, Bristle Fibre, Palm Fibre, or (Kithul Fibre), Cocoa, Citronella Oil, and etc.

Immediate shipments or forward contracts can also be arranged for C.I.F. Bombay or for further particulars, please communicate with,

VILCASSIM BROS.
Exporters, Importers and Commission Agents,
Taj Mahal Hotel Buildings,
Khatau Bazaar,
or Head Office, 3, Queen Street, COLOMBO.

Telephones:
1923, Taj Mahal Hotel.
2471, Khata Bazaar.
Telegrams:
Vilcassim, Bombay, Colombo. 3012

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 140,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1919, and holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1919. 3122

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3048

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3049

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3050

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3051

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919. 3052

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of July, 1919, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Sassoon David and Sir Shapurji Broacha who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To elect three Directors in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. Ranchordas V. Mehta who retire under Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July to the 9th August, 1919, both days inclusive.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 3192

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 9-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H. M.
Delhi	Dep.	8 50
Muttra Junction	,,	11 13
Bayana	,,	12 33
Kotah Junction	,,	16 43
Rutlam	,,	21 14
Baroda	,,	1 43
Bombay	Arr.	9 50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours Thursday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 2915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those persons holding fractional coupons of new Ordinary and new Deferred shares of this Company that the time for receiving the same for conversion into whole shares has been extended for the last time to 30th September 1919. If the right of conversion of coupons into whole shares on or before the 30th September, 1919, is not exercised, the unconverted coupons will be considered as null and void and of no value whatsoever and whole shares in lieu thereof will be issued and disposed of by the Directors at their sole discretion.

By the order of the Board,
THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.,
(Sd.) A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Bombay, 8th July, 1919. 3150

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby invites tenders for the supply of uniforms to the Forest subordinates in the Northern Circle, Bombay, during the period of

1 year ending 31-3-1920.
2 years do. 31-3-1921
3 do. do. 31-3-1922.
4 do. do. 31-3-1923.

2. Each tender must be forwarded to the undersigned in a closed cover marked "Tender for supply of uniforms" so as to reach him on or before the 15th August, 1919. Tenders submitted otherwise than as laid down above will not be considered.

3 Each tender must be accompanied by currency notes or a Treasury receipt or Promissory notes or war bonds for Rs. 500 as bona fides of the tender, which sum will, if the tender is accepted, be credited as deposit. Otherwise the sum or the Treasury receipt, etc., will be returned to the tenderer in due course.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. The person or company whose tender is accepted, must execute an agreement, a specimen copy of which, particulars of articles and any other information desired can be had from the undersigned.

M. FISHER,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle, Post Nasik.

Nasik, Dated 11th July, 1919. 3214

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ANANDRAO KHANDERAO, BHAGWANTRAO KHANDERAO, SADANAND KHANDERAO, and VITHABAI, widow of Atmaram Khanderao, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to my client the whole of the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim or right in, to or upon the same of any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, and to Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Cocoanut Oart called "Bulbhat", situate at Lower Mahim, near Kher Tank, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 331, New No. 4055, Old Survey No. 552 and New Survey No. 1813 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward G Nos. 3063 (1) and (2) and 3064 and Street Nos. 527, 527A and 528, containing by admeasurement 3,085 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said Kher Tank and partly by the Oart of Ramchandra Dadaji, on or towards the West by the Oart of Murlidhar Lakhmichand, on or towards the North by the said Kher Tank, partly by a passage to the said Oart through the Oart of Murlidhar Lakhmichand and partly by the Oart of Murlidhar Lakhmichand and on or towards the South by the Oart of Jamsetji Hormusji Andhiaru.

Dated at Bombay this 12th day of July, 1919.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

HORMUSJI B. PATELL,
Purchaser's Vakil. 3205

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of DAMODARDAS BAPUBHAI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed ..... Deceased. PRANVALLABHDAS DAMODARDAS of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the son of the deceased ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interests in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,

The 5th day of July, 1919.

Mr. PRANVALLABHDAS DAMODARDAS, Petitioner-in-Person. 3190

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA PURSHOTAM KAMAT has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 102, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non agricultural Government land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house or houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Borivli Sub-District Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring 4,691 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under non agricultural Survey No. 41, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the late Daji Abaji Khare, on or towards the South by the public Road, on or towards the East by the property of Gora Gandhy and on or towards the West by the property of V. B. Pai and which said premises are now in the occupation of Ramchandra Purshotam Kamat and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1919.

J. H. MODI,
For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3209

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 317 of 1919.

Re VARJIWANDAS TARACHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Saffron and Cardamoms at Vudgadi, without the Fort...An Adjudged Insolvent.

Exparte—Messrs. KHIALDAS CHAINRAI .....The Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Varjiwandas Tarachand has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section 1X of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1919.

W. J. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 12th July, 1919. 3211

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAVAKSHA SORABJI PANTHAKI, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned porperty. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate in the villages of Goondavli and Paria, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-district of Bandra, admeasuring 9 acres and 27½ gunthas or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenements or bungalow, standing in a portion thereof and assessed by the Government under the following numbers:—

VILLAGE OF GOONDAVLI.
Taluka Salsette, Sub-Registration Bandra, District Thana.

Survey No.	Sub No.	Fahl No.	Measurement Acres.	Gunthas.	Assessment Rs.	a.	p.
25	0	7	0	33	1	8	0
,,	0	9	0	19	0	12	0
,,	0	10	0	21	0	5	0
,,	0	11	0	7	0	2	0
29	1	0	0	18½	0	4	0
30	1	0	0	24	0	6	0
,,	2	0	0	14	0	3	0
31	5	0	0	1½	0	0	0
,,	6	0	0	33	0	12	0
,,	0	1	0	14	0	3	0
34	1	2	0	21½	0	5	0
,,	0	1	0	30½	0	7	0
,,	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Village of Paria, Taluka Salsette, Sub-registration Bandra, District Thana.

47	1	0	1	8	4	8	0
,,	3	0	0	21	0	4	0
48	part of 3 various	0	0	24	0	12	0
277	0	1	0	25	0	11	0
,,	0	2	0	22	1	1	6

VILLAGE OF GOONDAVLI.

37	17	0	0	44	0	12	0

Dated this 11th day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3181

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RICHARD EARNEST GREGORY-PEARSE, of Bombay, European, a Trustee under the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. HENRY CHARLES CRISP, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Rumman Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of property of agricultural and partly of Government leasehold land together with the bungalows or dwelling houses standing thereon, known as Grant House, Cosy Cottage and Beehive Cottage, situate on the Mahableshwar Hills, in the Registration Sub-District of Satara, containing by admeasurement 47 guntnas and registered in the Books of the said Collector of Satara formerly under Survey No. 58 but now under Survey No. 59, bounded on the East by the property known as Mount Malcolm, in the West by a public road and the property known as the Temple Hall, on the North by a public road, on the South by the road leading to the Bishop's Tank and the Bishop's Tank, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3175

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Owing to increasing interest of, and the rapidly growing demand from the public, for the **Art of Natural Living**, and **Drugless Healing**, and to meet same adequately, we have taken up much larger quarters in

TAJ BUILDING,
(Ground floor)

to which both **Health Culture Depot** and **Dr. S. B. MADON'S Consulting Room** will be removed from **14th July 1919.**

Please note address :—

TAJ BUILDING,
Entrance : Wallace Street.
Hornby Road, Fort.

FURTHER NOTICE OF REDUCTION

To familiarize our New Offices
We have decided **to reduce our** new Catalogued Prices by giving 12½% Disct. on all Books & Articles. This will be from **15th July** to **31st July** except **J.B.L. Cascade**, on which only 7½% cash Disct. will be given.

Send for my new (1919) Catalog—cost 8 As.

B. P. MADON Health Home, Santa Cruz.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 121, Medows Street, within the Fort, within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow standing thereon, known as the Hermitage with outhouses and open compound situate, lying and being at Mowji Danda, near Santa Cruz, bearing non-Agricultural Survey No. 172, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Registration District of Thana, under Agricultural Survey No. 45, Pot No. 2, containing by admeasurement 3,584 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by non-agricultural land bearing Survey No. 173 belonging to Bhagwandas Bapulal on or towards the West by Survey No. 377, Pot Nos. 1 and 3 belonging to Henry Victor Aleczander Grem, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond by non-Agricultural Number 171 belonging to Hormasji Navaroji Belgavker, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Revarant Mathiva Parreira under Survey No. 245.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3219

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement for sale by Public Auction at the risk and on account of our clients Messrs Cheniram Jesraj, appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and other Dailies over the signature of Messrs. Mehta and Co. (Auctioneers), by the order of Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath, of 60 cases of English Mulnul No. 1-4 K and No. 1-4 C or other, we are instructed by our clients to intimate to the Public that our clients were ready and willing to pay for and take delivery and offered to pay for and take delivery of proper contract goods, but the goods offered by the said Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath not being proper contract goods, our clients have declined to take delivery thereof. Our clients say that the said Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath have no right or justification whatever for selling the said goods at our clients' risk and on their account. Our clients have required the said Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath to desist from advertising for sale or selling the said goods at our clients' risk or on their account and if in spite of that the said Messrs. Harnandrai Baijnath will still sell the same at our clients' risk and on their account they will do so at their own risk and our clients have nothing whatever to do with the said goods nor with such sale.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1919.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act. VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Cases loom sundries, advertisements, dental cream and powder, shaving soap, embrokation, wearing apparel, cask dry colour, cooking pots, cradle stretchers, deck chairs, parcels of sugar samples, loose paper and empty cases calcium carbide, etc.

The purchaser for Calcium Carbide may inspect the goods at the Combustible Warehouse No. 6, Alexandra Dock, and also at the Gunpowder Bunder Darukhana, Mazagon, before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

Maurice E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK
in the
New Revusical Comedy Co.

VANITY FAIR
First Edition.

Full of "PEP" from start to finish
CLEVER COMEDY ! SUPERB SINGING !! QUAINT DANCING !!!

Special items in FIRST EDITION **"Pacific Memories"** | Including Characteristic **Fijian, Haiwaain & Maori Melodies**

HEATHERLAND The Great Scottish Finale introducing typical airs from Caledonia.

VANITY FAIR Second Edition
On Thursday 17th July at 9-30 p.m.
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

MOTHER OR HUSBAND—WHO ?
The Woman who decided between the two, the Daughter prevailing on the Wife.
The 5-reel Photoplay screened this Week by the

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

is a moral sermon, **par excellence**, to the married and the unmarried alike

"A WIFE'S SACRIFICE"

is a Drama of no mean order, gives you no overspun monotonous Story, deals with no nonsence and absurdity. It is a grim, real earnest picturisation of the terrible pitfalls of Modern Social Life, the scourge of Society cankers,—and gives you an insight into the depths of a woman's soul.

Bring your husbands—bring your wives—bring your daughters—and give them a life-long lesson.

This Film is supplied by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers.

The Gaumont Gazette and a 2-Reel Fatty Comedy in the Programme.
Two Special Prize Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Rest of the Shows at : 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. S. T.
The Greatest Prose Epic of the Age.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

commencing next Saturday at this Picture House, amidst all the pomp and eclat.
Keep alert ! Keep ready ! !

SEE —the only Circus serial of the season the big show with —the big circus Stars that have held you spellbound. See the death grapple of greedy Big Business and honest men. See it all every week in the UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL—

"The LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

THE GREATEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH
Featuring the celebrated old-time Circus Star
EDDIE POLO

—brilliant old-time Circus Star reckless aerialist supported by a huge cast of genuine Circus performers including film Stars such as **Beautiful Eileen Sedgwick, Charles Mailes** and many others.

Sensational —circus acts exactly as you've —seen them in the good old days in great circuses.

You'll See—death defying exploits by the kings of the roped arenas romantic adventures that will thrill you to the core-hair-raising captures-escapes-rescues to hold you spellbound-great events to delight you and the children every week at

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
ALSO
Latest Number of Screen Magazine & a Star Comedy
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.
Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST 4 PARTS OF
LOVE'S MASK
A Drama Extraordinary
PERFECT Settings—Beautiful Photography and—Acting of the Highest Order.

TWO NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE.
Latest from 'Blighty

WIFFLES REVENGE
Comedy by the Famous Comedian PRINCE

Look out for
TO-DAY
Featuring Florence Reed.
The greatest Film yet—in 8 Reels.

Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays Matinee 5 p. m.
Extra show on Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WINSOME LITTLE
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"MILADY O'THE BEANSTALK"

Baby Marie dreams about "Jack and the Beanstalk" and then sets forth to find a modern giant with bags of gold to help her poor mother. THE TALE OF ONE WOMAN, TWO MEN, AND A CHILD, in Five Enthralling Parts.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
THE BABY THAT EVERYONE LIKES TO SEE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY CINEMA
PRESENTS ON
MONDAY 14th
MARIE

The Dainty Egyptian Dancer.
ORIENTAL
DANCES and SONGS.

Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3, First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1-0-0, Second class Re. 0-8-0, Third class Re. 0-4-0.
Friday 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m. Saturday 1 show at 6-45 p. m.
Sunday 2 shows at 8-15 and 10 p. m. Monday 1 show at 6-45 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY at 6-30 p.m.
"THE TAILOR of the BOND STREET"
The Story of gripping Human interest, presenting opportunities for the portrayal of character which have been fully realised by the leading actors.

THE FIGHT IN THE AIR.
The Fight at the Bottom of the Sea.
See the
FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the
GREAT MILITARY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
Now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
EPISODES 10—11—12.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

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Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 12.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi, July 10.
S S Dumra—Fisher—Busreh July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.
S S Culna—Morrison—London etc.
S S Gregory Apcar—Ellis—Durban etc.
S S Chindwara—Macdonald—Karachi.
S S Nurani—Moller—Calcutta.

July 13.
S S City of Bombay—Rhind—Rangoon and Calcutta.
S S Okara—Tallent—Bassein.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance on Saturday.
S S Burjora—Moxon—Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.
Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Warturn for Liverpool.

S S Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 13 passengers, which port she had left on 10th instant.

S S Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh etc. with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 13 deck passengers, which port she had left on 3rd instant.

S S Nurani:—The T. M. Company's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain E. Moller sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S City of Bombay:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer City of Bombay, 3,354 tons Captain J. Rhind, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon and Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Okara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain H. W. Tallent, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with ballast.

S S Burjora:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Burjora, 1,908 tons, Captain W. W. Moxon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 12th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

B Irlmere	—	Hull	17-7-19	W & A G & Co
D & E Kingmore		Hull	20-7-19	—W & A Graham & Co
Outside				
D & B Hale		N F	N F	—M M & Co
P Bushu Maru		Genoa	26-7-19	..O S Kaisha
H Kura	..	Abadam	N F	S Wallace & Co
K Lisa	—	B S	B S	—M essenger & Co
M Hunts Castle		N F	N F	—W & A G & Co
M Outside				
Ula	—	N F	N F	—M M & Co
P Utopia	—	Busra	N F	—M S Shaw, Savy
Q Lhasa	—	N F	N F	—M M & Co
		HARBOUR WALL.		
Oporto	—	N F	N F	—K N & Co
Ponsai	—	N F	N F	—K N & Co
Kaveri	—	N F	N F	—K N & Co
		VICTORIA DOCK.		
1 Koranna		New York	15-7-19	—W & A Graham & Co
2 Hollinside & Boats of Jesuits	—	Dimkirk	14-7-19	—Bird & Co —W & A Graham Co
3 Kaisow	—	Hamburg	14-7-19	—Bird & Co
4 Kaisow	—	Hamburg	14-7-19	—Bird & Co
5 Hsiu	—	Suez	N F	—M M & Co
6 Palitana	..	P Gulf	N F	—M M & Co
14 Linga		Karachi	14-7-19	—M M & Co
15 Bangora	..	P Gulf	14-7-19	—M M & Co
16 Kasara		N F	N F	—M M & Co
		ALEXANDRA DOCK.		
1 Etna	..	N F	N F	—M M & Co
2 Northbrook		N F	N F	—B I M
5 Cusara	..	Java	16-6-19	—M M & Co
Outside				
7 Bandra	..	Busra	14-7-19	—M M & Co
7 Kashgar	..	London	N F	—M M & Co
8 City of Poona		London	15-7-19	—M M & Co
9 Hongmoh		Singapore	16-7-19	—D B I M
11 Ranee	..	S P	N F	—P M & Co
13 Hermelin		Hongkong	27-7-19	—B I M
14 Pentakota		Busreh	14-7-19	—M M & Co
14 War Isle		London	25-7-19	—D B I M
Outside				
15 Johnsair		Yokohama	14-7-19	—B I M
Jetty end				
Mottra	—	Busra	16-7-19	—M M & Co
Umta	—	Rangoon	20-7-19	—M M & Co
		HUGHES DRY DOCK.		
Graf Ahoogmoff		N F	N F	—D B I M
		MERSEWEATHER DRY DOCK.		
2 Okara	—	Bassein	N F	—M M & Co

IMPORT.

July 12

S S Kura from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—3,289 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Palitana from Busreh. Agents M M & Co—4 tin pearls, 6 bundles wool, 28 bales 443 bundles G S skins, 1,338 bags joowari, 3 cases 3 bags gum 164 bags gall, 13 bags mahalab, 10 bales 120 bundles skins, 1 bundle 186 bales carpet, 90 bags gum tragakanth, 24 bags pista 193 bundles tobacco, 487 bags sardine 356 bags dates.

EXPORT.

July 12

S S City of Poona for London—550 cwts cardamoms Esmail Mohamed & Sons

S S Teesta for London—125 bales cowhides H B Ramjee & Co. 100 bales cowhides Laduckbhoy Hasan & Sons, 52 cwts ginger 37 cwts turmeric H B Bheesania, 62 cwts gum olibanum Allibhoy Chagla & Co. 350 bales hemp J N Kapadia & Co., 220 cwts turmeric 150 cwts ginger M Rahimtoola, 135 cwts cardamoms Hoosein Esmail & Co., 300 bales hemp Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., 240 cwts condiments D D Framji & Co.

S S Warturn for Liverpool—75 bales cotton grey yarn Greaves Cotton Co. 5 casks goat skins 17 casks cowhides N S Bharucha.

S S Hollenside for Dunkirk—1,600 cwts poppy seed 2,000 cwts gingelly seed 8,200 cwts groundnuts Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Korana for New York—500 cwts pepper 150 cwts poppy seed Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, 75 cwts turmeric D Contractor & Co.

S S Bushu Maru for Marseilles—4,600 cwts groundnuts Bombay Company.

S S Bushu Maru for Genoa—62 cwts kopra oil K M Nathoo.

S S Jahangir for Kobe—100 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co. 200 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co., 100 bales cotton L Damii & Co., 100 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha

S S Jahangir for Moji—100 bales cotton Jethabhoy Dawji & Co.

S S Jahangir for Osaka—700 bales cotton Patel Bros. 134 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Jahangir for Yokohama—1 case opium Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

S S Jahangir for Kowloon—25 cases opium Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Dumra, Captain J. Fisher, arrived here from Busreh etc. weather experienced during the voyage, fine moderate breeze (W. S.W.) sea.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Book-sellers and Publishers,

KALKADEVI, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND BANKING PROBLEMS

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AND

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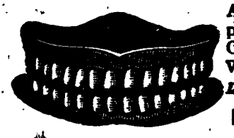

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Public Accountant.

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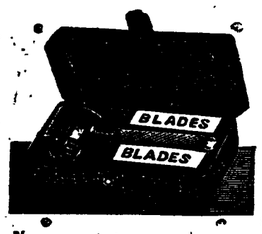

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool July 9th:

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	—	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp:	—	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	—	—
" " Imports	—	—	55,000
Mid: American Spot	—	—	20.07
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—	—	—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	—	October	34.03
	—	January	33.72
	—	March	33.49
New Orleans 10 a. m:	—	October	33.46
	—	January	33.08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price
July	not quoted.
Aug:	20.33 −4
Sept:	20 26 −6
Oct.	20 20 −4
Nov:	not quoted.
Dec:	20.03 −3
Jan:	19.94 −7
Feb.	not quoted.
Mar:	not quoted.
April	not quoted.
May	19.68 unchgd.

Prices taken at 1060- a.m: nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
July:	20.50 + 5
Aug:	20.53 +16
Sept	20 50 +18
Oct.	20 40 +16
Nov:	20.33 +15
Dec:	20 26 +15
Jan:	20 15 +14
Feb.	20 06 +12
Mar:	19.98 +12
April	19.88 +12
May	19.79 +11

EGYPTIAN PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
August	29.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS:

Liverpool, July 9th.

M.G:	Bengal Good	—	16.28
"	" Fully Good	—	16.76
"	" Fine	—	16.95
M	No. 1 Oomra Good	—	16.30
M	" Fully Good	—	16.80
M	" Fine	—	17.05
M	Broach Good	—	17.30
M	" Fully Good	—	17.55
M	" Fine	—	17.80

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 12.

The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 589½ for Fully Good Broach July-August, and for some time remained quiet but steady at about this price with little business passing. There was no change up to 3-15 p.m. Later on fluctations occurred between Rs. 589 and Rs. 590, and the bazar closed as under.

Owing to a Hindu holiday (Ashadi Purnima) the market at Colaba was closed, but the Marwadi bazaar, for forward delivery remained open.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs:
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	590
Fully Good Bengal	July	413
Fully Good Bengal	September	457
Fine Oomras	July	516
Fine Oomras	September	533
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	535
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	548

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc; for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th July 1919.

Cotton	8,726	Bales.
Wheat	1,457	Owts.
Linseed	9,624	"
Rape etc.	3,423	"
Gingellyseed	252	"
Poppyseed	85	"
Groundnuts	2,791	"
Castorseed	7	"
Rice	109,937	"
Myrabollams	129	"
Cottonseed	32,333	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram:	Nil	
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, July 12th, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Basis Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80		
" " Cawnpore 7-80		
" Karachi Bengal		
Rapeseed Brown Delhi		
" " Cawnpore		
" Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed Brown Bold		
" Thin		
Teelseed White 85-15		
" Gajar 75-25		
" Gajar 50-50		
" Black		
Poppyseed White		
Groundnuts		
Mowraseed		
Barley		
Castorseed		

Dana Bunder and markets are closed on Hindu Ekadashi chowetes holiday. So rates are unchanged.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 12th

	Rate Rs: as: p
Davids No. 10	
Shapurji No. 105	
Currimbhai No. 122	
Light Houses No. 64	

These rates are unchanged.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 12th:

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s:	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	365
Hongkong	205
Shanghai	311
Japan	180
Singapore	1864

Market Steady.

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 12.

During the last week more activity has been timeable, and the demand for Healds as well as Reeds, has increased. This has resulted in a slight advance in the quotations of Healds. Nearly 10 days before, there were several stock-holders who sold their large stocks of Healds at Rs. 1-4-0 per 100 eyes, but this week, the quotations are much higher and several parcels changed hands at Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-13-0 per 800 eyes. Reeds have remained practically dull, with slow demand. No important fluctuations have been recorded in other articles.

Shuttles, bobbins, etc., have remained almost steady. There is a very fair demand for English shuttles, but no fresh consignments from home are still coming. It is, however, reported that Wilson shuttles are awaiting shipment at Home. As Peace is finally concluded, it is expected that more freight will be available. During the last 3 years, there were many disputes for the exact delivery-time of goods. This state of affairs may be remedied now if more freight is available from Home, America and Japan. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 1-8-0 to 1-13-0 per 800 eyes.
Reeds, Rs. 0-3-6 to 0-5- per 100 dents.
Jap. shuttles, 13in. Rs. 7 to 10 per doz.
Jap. shuttles 14in. Rs. 15 to 20 per doz.z
Jap. shuttles 14½in., Rs. 25 to 30 per doz.
Eng. shuttles 13in., Rs. 35 per doz.
Eng. shuttles 14in. Rs. 40 per doz.
Eng. shuttles 14½in., Rs. 65 per doz.
Stubbings, Rs. 75 to 80 per gross.
Rowings, Rs. 32 to 38 per gross.
Warpers, Rs. 50 to 70 per gross.
Enamelled conical pirus 5in. Rs. 12-8 per gross.
Varnish conical pirus 5in. Rs. 11 per gross.
Enam. weft pirus 5 3-8in. Rs. 7 per gross.
Varni. weft pirus 5 3.8in. Rs. 5 per gross.

CHEMICALS.

No evident fluctuations have been witnessed, but the same dullness is prevalent still, dealers are still desirous to sell their stocks. The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium sulphide, Rs. 7 to 10 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 20 to 30 per cwt.
Eng. bleaching powder, Rs. 30 per cwt.
Eng. caustic soda 98 per cent. Rs. 30 per cwt.
Glaube salt, Rs. 5 per cwt.
Washing soda, Rs. 7 to 8 per cwt.
Soda-ash, Rs. 130 per ton.
Sulpharic acid (jar.) Rs. 26.
Sago, Rs. 22 to 23 per cwt.
Farnia, Rs. 24 to 25 per cwt.
Maize starch, Rs. 35 to 37 per cwt.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The market for jute shares was easier today with not so much business passing. There was a fair demand for coal shares, Borcola, Jainty Central being in request. In the miscellaneous section fairly large business was put through. Ivan Jones and Marshall were in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur 49-8, Borcola 1 premium, Jainty Central 2-4, Jumoni 16, Kasta 7-4, prem New Kendah 14, Satpukuria 14-4.

Jute:—Alliance 778 s.l., Auckland 485-8, Behar 6 prem., Craig 13-8, Gondalpara 1,550, Howrah 49-8, Hooghly 118, Kamarhatty 930, Kanknarrah 825, Lansdowne 425, New Central 765.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 49-8, Bengal Potteries 5 prem., Bengal Brass 21-8, Bengal Flour 240, Carew Sugar 95, Dharbhanga rice 190, Indian Tanneries 5, Indo Burmah Tin 20-4, Indian National Sugar 2-8 prem, Mackenzie and Co. 3 prem., Marshall Sons and Co. (India) 20-4, Peaces Slipway 3 prem., Ryam Sugar 22-4, Thornycroft (India) 5-8 prem, Triton Insurance 82.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4, 69-8, and small lots were done at Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 70. War bonds 1920, and 1921 at 100.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The total subscription for the new Indian loan upto the tenth instant amounts to Rs. 7,40,49,300. Provincial figures are:—Bombay Rs. 3,99,56,890, Bengal Rs. 1,43,98,600; United Provinces 67,33,300; Madras Rs. 50,72,000; Burma 23,00,200; Punjab 2,12,600; Central Provinces 6,82,500; Behar and Orissa 4,72,000; Assam 5,000; and minor administrations 23,02,000.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

HELPLESS WIDOW ROBBED BY POLICE PATIL.

SENTENCES ENHANCED BY HIGH COURT.

Ramchandra Govindrao Patil and four others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was a reference submitted to the High Court by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur with a recommendation that the sentence passed on the accused was not adequate and so it should be enhanced. One of the accused Ramchandra made a Revisional Application to the High Court against the decision of the Sessions Judge. Both the matters were heard together by their Lordships yesterday.

The accused were tried by Mr. Kazi, First Class Magistrate of Sholapur of house-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling house and abetment of that, being offences under sections 457, 380 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were sentenced each to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25. Accused No. 4 Ramchandra, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, to a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 5 was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to a further term of one month.

The facts of the case in brief are these:—Complainant Sundrabai is originally resident of Sholapur, but as his only son was married to the daughter of the Kulkarni of Akola she was living in Akola with his son. Her son died a year ago; his wife followed him during the last influenza epidemic leaving a girl of 4 or 5 years old. The old lady and the little girl are still living in Akola. Her son and daughter-in-law left the gold and silver ornaments, valuable clothes etc. for the little girl which were in charge of the old lady and kept lock in boxes in the house in Akola. On the night of Monday, the 28th October 1918, the old lady and the girl were sleeping in the verandah of the house, while Ambulal, a servant of the lady, was sleeping in the compound. The doors of the house were closed and locked. After midnight some noise in the rooms of the house was heard by the lady and her servant. But they thought it to be of a cat kept there to watch mice. At dawn Ambulal went out to answer the call of nature while the old lady opened the door, and on entering the house saw light in rooms from two holes effected in the roof, the boxes broken and all their contents removed. She lost all her gold and silver ornaments, and valuable clothes. She sent for the Patil (accused No. 4) but he at first evaded to visit her house. Neighbouring villagers gathered there and saw the breaches in the room as well as the broken and empty boxes. Hyderkhan and other prosecution witnesses also came there.

PATIL'S DISHONESTY.

The Patil again was sent for, and at this time he took trouble to visit the house. He inspected the scene of offence and addressed the lady not to proceed with the case, as she would be required to spend some Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 on Government officials who would visit the village for investigation, and that she would be required to attend court several times in Sholapur or any other village in the Taluka. But it appears that the lady did not listen to the Patil's advice and insisted on his taking her complaint, saying he would do what he thought best for her. The Patil ordered Hyderkhan to write out that nothing was lost and that she did not like to institute regular proceedings. Her thumb impression was taken on the paper. The lady was, it seems, under the impression that a regular complaint was written. The Patil after having obtained this application from her went to Sholapur for Bazar. The complainant waited for the arrival of the police for investigation till the evening, but as no one turned up, she herself went to Sholapur and led the information before the Sub-Inspector. He visited the village immediately; investigated in the offence and recovered some clothes from the accused Nos. 1 to 3. Accused No. 4, beine the Patil of the village, was not an ordinary man to be dealt with. The Sub-Inspector called for the police Circle-Inspector, who was able to recover the ornaments from the accused on the night of the 5th November. Accused No. 5 who heard of the Sub-Inspector's arrival absconded from the village and was not arrested till the 8th of November 1918. He was found one night in the village and was arrested with some property, and taken to the Sub-Inspector at Sholapur. Having completed all the investigation in this offence the Sub-Inspector sent this up for trial to the Sessions Court. Some property of this theft is recovered in Degaum in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, and the District Magistrate Sholapur is requested to move the Nizam's authorities to hand over the recovered property to this court. It is not yet recovered. There is no dispute about the identification of the ownership of the property before the court. The ornaments and clothes before the court are sufficiently identified and proved to be belonging to the lady. The fact that the houses were broken in two places and that the property before the court was removed from the house is also undisputed.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S STRICTURES.

The Sessions Judge in confirming the sentence observed:—"It is to be regretted that the accused, Ramchandra is a Police Patil of the village, and his duty is to investigate offences, bring offenders to justice, arrest persons suspected of serious crime and to take precautions for the prevention of offence within the limits of the village and to keep peace there With such responsibility and duty cast upon him, the accused actually investigates the other accused in the case to commit house-breaking and theft and plans a robbery at the house of a helpless, forlorn widow, who had recently lost her only daughter-in-law and it is to be regretted that the sentence inflicted on him is only three months' rigorous imprisonment. It is to be deplored that the Magistrate has failed to use his discretion in awarding a sufficiently deterrent sentence having regard to the heinousness of the offences. All the sentences appear to me absolutely inadequate to the gravity of the offence."

Their Lordships after hearing both the matters enhanced the sentences of the accused. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 4 and 5 were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. N. M. Patwardhan with Mr. B. V. Desai appeared for accused No. 4, while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

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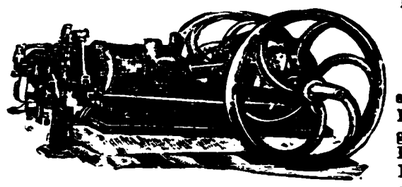

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INDIAN REFORMS AND WOMEN FRANCHISE.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

DEMAND OF REMOVAL OF SEX-DISQUALIFICATION.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon under the presidency of Mrs. Jaiji B. Petit, to record their protest against the recommendations of the Southborough Franchise Committee and the Government of India, disqualifying Indian women for franchise in the Reform scheme. There was a fairly large audience of ladies representing all classes of Bombay.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN—A GREAT BLOW TO PROGRESS.

Mrs. Petit after explaining the object of the Southborough Committee and referring to the visit of Mr. Montagu said that franchise was recommended to be given to a youth of twenty-one who paid income-tax or Municipal tax while for a woman paying the same tax it was debarred. In her opinion this prohibition from enfranchisement was a great blow to the progress of Indian women. She said that Government often told them that it was ever anxious for the social, political and educational progress of Indian women. She could not realise how the same Government could now prevent them from enjoying the rights of giving votes and thus hamper their political progress. Concluding she said that at present a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to discuss the question of Franchise and other important questions regarding the Reform scheme, so, it was high time that the Indian women should appeal to the said Committee for considering their case.

It would ill-become a civilised and progressive country like England to do such an injustice and insult to the Indian women.

A DISTINCT GRIEVANCE.

Mrs. Heerabai Tata then moved:

"This Meeting of the women of Bombay protests against the recommendations of the Southborough Franchise Committee and the Government of India to disqualify women for the franchise in the Reform Scheme, on the grounds that the social conditions of India make it premature and unpractical to grant it.

"This Meeting begs to draw attention to the fact that women in the Bombay Presidency and other parts of the country already exercise the Franchise intelligently in Municipal and other elections. It urges that there is no reason to consider it premature and unpractical for qualified women to exercise the higher vote, and requests that mere sex should not be made a disqualification.

"This Meeting considers the postponement of this question a distinct grievance, a denial of the due rights of women, and a likely deterrent to their progress. It earnestly urges the Government of India, and the British Parliament to reconsider this question and remove the sex disqualification."

SEX-BARRIER "OUT OF DATE."

In moving the resolution Mrs. Tata said that all admitted that the sex barrier was now out of date and unworthy of the times. The first progressive steps taken by all great nations had been the removal of sex-disqualifications and free and full admission of women to the full rights of direct representation. She said the sex-disqualification had gone away even from slow-moving China and it was a great injustice that Indian women were refused the right of votes, thus keeping India far behind the times. She said Indian women felt constrained to say that the decision of the Committee had kept them lagging behind all other women of civilised countries. No progress was ever made in the world without the co-operation of females with males, and for the future prosperity of India it was essential that sex-disqualification should be removed and that women should be put on the same status as men. The refusal to admit Indian women in the Reform Scheme discredited the whole of Indian womanhood and put them on a par with children, criminals and lunatics, though as a fact Indian women were an integral part of the whole nation. They never demanded for enfranchising each and every woman; but what they demanded was that sex disqualifications should be removed for those women who were as fully entitled to vote as men.

Continuing she said that the refusal of enfranchisement to the Indian women would ultimately affect the national welfare.

ABSURD REASONING.

She regretted that the request of Indian women through various requisitions were not listened to by the Committee on vague grounds of "social condition" of which no definite proofs had been assigned, and the demand was rejected without any valid reason. Indian women were surprised to meet with the refusal on the flimsy grounds that even some men did not yet know the use of responsible vote, therefore all women were unfit to vote. In her opinion that reasoning was quite absurd as if some women had not the commensense and intelligence to guide them aright in performing the national duties. In Bombay and Madras Presidencies it had not been found unpractical to grant women the Municipal franchise, and she could not find out the reason of debarring them from the higher votes. The other argument put forward by the Committee about the custom of seclusion of women, she said, was absolutely untenable as the higher votes would be exercised by women who possessed high qualifications and who had broken the *purdah* system. Even the purdah difficulty could be solved by keeping women election officers to collect the votes of the women who did not wish to appear at the polls. She said that practice was followed even in Australia where the women do not observe *purdah*. So much trouble was taken to collect votes for men; why should a little more trouble not be taken to solve the difficulty of the gosha system? That some women would not use the franchise, if it is granted was no reasonable argument at all.

BOMBAY'S CLAIM AS MOST ADVANCED PRESIDENCY.

She further said that even taking it for granted that the social condition in some parts of India would prevent women from voting, the same would not be true of Bombay, as it was the most advanced Presidency in that respect. The speaker then showed that the Committee had recommended special representation to minor communities. Why she asked did they not grant then the claims of the women of this Presidency even as an experiment? It had been maintained that women could not be given franchise till they changed their social conditions and broke the *purdah*, but the grant of the frandchise was the best weapon by which they could break those customs.

Concluding, she said that as there were so many arguments against the recommendations of the Committee, she hoped all those present at the meeting would pass the resolution unanimously.

WHAT INDIAN WOMEN DID IN OLDEN DAYS.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, seconding the resolution, said that on account of *purdah* system Indian women were held unfit for franchise by the Southborough Committee. But history would tell them what the Indian women did from behind the *purdah*.

The resolution was supported by Mrs. Sarala Ambalal Sarabhai and further supported by Mrs. Jayakar, Mrs. Hatim Tyabji and Miss Natrajan, was carried unanimously.

Dr. (Miss) Joshi then proposed a resolution that:—

"This meeting requests its President to forward the above Resolution to the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India, and his Excellency the Viceroy. (by cable), and further authorises the President to send copies of the Resolution to Lord Sinha, Mrs. Besant Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Fawcett, Viscount Haldane of Cloanden, Mr. Polak, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. Ramsay McDonald, Hon. Mr. Shrinavas Shastri, and other friends of the cause of women, requesting them to interest themselves in the matter, and advance the objects of this meeting in every possible manner."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

OUTBREAK OF INFLUENZA

NO IMMEDIATE CAUSE FOR ALARM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Government of India:—Outbreaks of influenza are reported from Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. These outbreaks do not (save in the case of Bombay) appear to have attained serious dimensions, nevertheless they coincide in time with the preliminary outbreaks of last year, and though there is at present no reason to apprehend an epidemic of the same proportions, the measure of immunity conferred on any individual by a previous attack is uncertain, accordingly the following steps have, among others, been taken as a preliminary precaution.

The Government of India have suggested to the Maritime Governments the taking of power to notify by rule under the Indian Ports Act shipborne cases of pneumonia and discretionary power similarly to deal with shipborne cases of virulent influenza. They have requested early intimation of all outbreaks in order that timely warning may be given to the authorities in the neighbouring areas and to the public. A specialist has been despatched to Bombay to assist in dealing with the situation. Stocks of anti-influenza vaccine are being made ready for early transfer to the centres of infection. The Surgeon-General and administrative medical officers are being invited to indent for supplies to be ready on the spot in case of emergency. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India has widely distributed a leaflet dealing with influenza and the precautions which should be taken in case of outbreaks. This has been communicated to the press. He has specially recommended the use of a saline nasal douche as an effective prophylactic. Though there is no immediate cause for alarm it has been thought desirable to inform the public of these new outbreaks in order that the necessary precautions may be taken and should the disease show signs of further extension other communiques will from time to time be issued.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The monsoon has been more active in the United Provinces and has extended into the north and east Punjab and Kashmir. Rainfall has been general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces, east of the Central Provinces the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Central India East, west of the Central Provinces, Madras excluding Malabar, and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, and south Hyderabad.

Principal amounts:—Bassein, Diamond Island, Toungtoo one and half inches; Kyakpyu two; Akyab three; Bhamo one and half; Myitkina one; Dibrugarh one and half; Sibsagar two; Cherrapunji, and Cox Bazar three; Narangunj and Barisal one; Darjeeling two; False Point four; Hazaribagh one; Daltongunj one and half; Goralpur two; Allahabad one and half; Benares a quarter; Jhansi, Bareilly one; Mussoorie, Ambala, Simla three; Dharampur four; Sialkot a quarter; Murree two; Srinagar one; Kotam Satna a half; Saugar one and half; Senoi, Pendra one; Gulbarga a half; Salem one and half; Cuddapah two and Masulipatam one.

Forecast:—An extension of rain in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru (eastward bound) left Port Said on the 11th instant for Bombay via Suez.

The O. S. K. steamer Siam Maru left Colombo on the 11th and is due here on the 15th instant.

OFFICER TARRED AND FEATHERED.

HUSBAND'S REVENGE AT CAMBRIDGE!

The Cambridge correspondent of the "Daily News" wrote as follows on 7th June:—

Soon after 3 o'clock this morning a naked man was found by the police here thickly tarred and feathered. He was fastened with heavy chains and two strong padlocks to a tree in the street in a residential quarter of Cambridge. He was later identified as one of the naval officers at present on a course at the University.

The story underlying the affair will probably lead to a naval inquiry. It is reported that in December an Army officer belonging to a well-known Cambridge family came home on leave and married the daughter of a Cambridgeshire doctor. His leave expiring, he went to Salonika and his wife joined the W.R.A.F.s. Certain statements in the wife's letters caused the husband to return to Cambridge to interview the naval officer, but the latter was on leave and absent and the wife, it is said, was also enjoying a period of leave.

When the two returned the husband invited the naval officer to an interview in a suburban garden, and, with the assistance of his brother, stripped and tarred him and then rolled him in feathers. It is stated that little or no resistance was offered. The naval officer was then placed unbound and ungagged in an united sack, taken in a car, and fastened to a tree opposite the Y.W.C.A., where the wife lived. Then leaflets were dropped in the streets stating the name and rank of the victim and the reasons for the treatment he had received, and copies of this leaflet were also sent to the naval man's commanding officer and to the relatives of the lady. A bundle of clothes belonging to the naval officer were found near the tree. The Army officer, who enlisted in 1914, has been wounded three times, has been mentioned in dispatches, and has gained the M.C., and is now on the Intelligence Staff.

HUSBAND PLACED UNDER OPEN ARREST.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" wrote on the 10th June:—

A new development has taken place to day in connection with the tarring and feathering of the naval officer, Sub-Lieut. Kinahan during Friday night Lieutenant Francis Wright, whose wife's name has been mentioned with that of the naval officer, has been placed under open arrest by the local A.P.M., who has acted on instructions from headquarters. Lieutenant Kinahan has been sent by the naval authorities to Chatham Naval Barracks.

Lieutenant Wright is still living at his home in Cambridge, but he has to report himself every morning. He is anything but concerned over the arrest. He declares that he is seeking the fullest publicity, and adds that if he is not sent to a court-martial by the authorities he will himself ask to be so sent. On the other hand the naval authorities who are, so to speak, the guests of the University, are very anxious to hush the matter up.

There are still many rumours about the affair, but Lieutenant Wright himself says: "I deliberately tarred and feathered Kinahan because he stole my wife while I was away."

He spent the week-end with his brother at Manea, just outside Cambridge, where he was placed under arrest.

LIEUT. WRIGHT INTERVIEWED.

I found Lieut. Wright to-night at the railway station seeing a friend off to town. He is of medium size, and wears the Military Cross and the 1914 Star.

'Is there any truth in the rumour." I asked him, "that you have been released from arrest?" He replied after some thought "Yes, conditionally, but I had better not say more about that, except to tell you this, that it is every soldier's right to know why he has been put under arrest, and that is what I have all along demanded to know.

He then explained what had happened this morning. The police called when he was at breakfast, and stated that they had received orders to put him under arrest. He asked, "Have you any papers?" and the inspector replied, "No," and in answer to the question "What is the charge?" said he did not know, but that they had instructions to take him to the station, where he would be handed over to an officer who was coming down on the train.

"BECAUSE IT SUITS MY PURPOSE."

He agreed to meet the officer, and when they got to the station he found that the latter was of junior rank to himself. He repeated his questions, and said, "I am not going under arrest. I will go with you if you like, but it suits my purpose to go to Cambridge, and will save my railway fare."

At Cambridge Station Lieut. Wright asked the officer to get him a taxi; they called at a jeweller's shop in town, and then went to Wright's home in Chesterton road, where he attended to some business. He told the officer to tell the A.P.M. that he had not come under arrest, and Wright himself asked the A.P.M. what the charge was. The reply was that instruction had been received from the Eastern Command. He was then placed under open arrest.

Lieut. Wright told me that he was at present on a month's leave, which he had secured to attend to his private affairs. He says he got from Kinahan letters and photographs received by him from Mrs. Wright.

MADRAS S S L. C. EXAMINATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

At a meeting held this evening at the Gokhale Hall, resolutions were passed, viewing with deep concern the small percentage of eligibles at the recent S.S.L.C. examination; requesting the Syndicate of the Madras University and the S.S.L.C. Board to revise the percentage of eligibles for this year, which is only 20 as compared with 28 and 32 for two previous years and appealing to Government to appoint a committee to investigate into the causes of this high percentage of ineligibles and to suggest remedial measures.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

BARONET C. C. BEAT ISLAM GYM.

SOME REMARKABLE BOWLING PERFORMANCES.

Thanks mainly to the fine bowling and batting of J. S. Warden, famous Parsi all-rounder, the Baronet C. C. gained on the results of the first innings a victory over the Islam Gymkhana by 22 runs yesterday It was a low-scoring game, the bowlers having the upper hand on a soft wicket. The Baronet C. C., going in to bat first, made 76 and then disposed of their opponents for 54. It being a one-day match, the results of the first innings gave the Baronet Club a victory, but as there was still considerable time to the hour fixed for the drawing of stumps, the game was continued, the Club making 88 runs in their second venture, and the Gymkhana replying with a total of 62 for 9 wickets, when time was called.

The game was marked by some remarkable bowling performances, Warden and Havewala for the Baronet Club securing the very handsome analysis of 8 wickets for 45 and 8 for 44 respectively. The all-rounder bowled with all his old skill, and besides, contributed an invaluable innings of 26 not out to his side's first innings total of 76. Syed Ibrahim carried off the bowling honours on the Islam Gymkhana side, capturing 11 wickets for 89 runs.

There was no batting performance of outstanding merit on either side, but Warden's 26 not out, and Gulab's 24, Irani's 22 and Kapadia's 20 were creditable efforts on a decidedly bowlers' wicket. The scores:—

BARONET C. C.

N. R. Khan, c Karim, b Mahamood	2
B. K. Kapadia, b Mahamood	0
J. Havewala, c Mahamood, b Syed Ibrahim	5
S. B. Nagporewala, c Munawar, b Syed Ibrahim	3
N. F. Davar, c Munawar, b Mahamood	6
K. K. Irani, c Kazi, b Syed Ibrahim	22
J. S. Warden (Capt.), not out	26
R. N. Mistry, c Gulab, b Mahamood	1
N. P. Irani l.b.w., b Mahamood	2
J. Doctor, st. Munawar, b Ali	2
S. F. Madon, b Ali	3
Extras	4
Total	76

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K. H. Contractor, b Warden	6
C. M. Ali (Capt.), st. Kapadia, b Havewala	2
A. A. Fyzee, c and b Havewala	0
A. G. Kazi, c Kapadia, b Havewala	3
Syed Ibrahim, st. Kapadia, b Havewala	5
Gulab, b Warden	9
Mahamood, run out	2
Munawar, c Khan, b Madon	1
Mirza M. Beg, not out	3
Vali Ahmed, c Doctor, b Havewala	5
Masih, st. Kapadia, b Madon	9
Extras	8
Total	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Baronet C. C. Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mahamood	11	1	19	5
Syed Ibrahim	10	2	42	3
Ali	1	0	1	2
Gulab	1	0	10	0

Islam Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Warden	5	1	18	2
Havewala	9	2	16	5
Madon	0	1	12	2

PARSI GYM. V. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

DIVECHA AND BILIMORIA IN FINE FORM.

A fine innings of 42 by Divecha and Bilimoria's splendid bowling were the chief features of the game in the above fixture. The first-named, who two weeks ago was the first to knock up a century this season, was again in fine form yesterday, while Bilimoria's analysis of 6 wickets for 21 runs was also a notable performance. The scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

J. Bilimoria, c Kanga, b Chothia	29
E. Driver, l.b.w., b Lam	22
M. J. M. Divecha l.b.w., b Sanjana	46
Cantinwala st. Kerawala, b Chothia	20
Bhoot, b Sanjana	9
B. Mirza, b Sanjana	22
Cabinetmaker, c Kanga, b Chothia	20
Lilaowala, not out	26
S. Cooper, not out	30
N. Dubash and H. Vajifdar, did not bat	26
Extras	
*Total (for 7 wkts.)	250

*Innings declared closed.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

N. Pavri, c Vajifdar, b Bilimoria	14
A. H. Wadia, b Bilimoria	15
P. Dastoor, c Cantinwala, b Bilimoria	0
Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.), b Mirza	5
S. M. Chothia, c Vajifdar, b Mirza	7
B. Sanjana, b Mirza	2
P. Lam, b Bilimoria	0
F. Mehta, b Lilaowala	0
A. Pocha, c Vajifdar, b Bilimoria	1
H. N. Vakil, not out	0
Kerawala, c Cantinwala, b Bilimoria	1
Extras	4
Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Young Zoroastrian C. C. Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kanga	11	1	37	0
Sanjana	28	11	52	3
Chothia	21	1	99	3
Lam	9	0	25	1
Mehta	4	0	11	0

Parsi Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. Mirza	12	3	22	3
Bilimoria	13	5	21	6
Lilaowala	2	0	2	1

HINDU ASSOCIATION DEFEAT HINDU GYM,

FINE BOWLING BY SUDAME.

Sudame and Dalvi had the chief share in the Hindu Cricket Clubs' Association's victory over the Hindu Gymkhana yesterday. The first-named bowled in fine form and the latter batted with great skill. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

D. A. Shete, c Bangre, b U. Shroff	1
S. M. Dalvi, b Sudame	1
R. M. Gandhi, c M. Shroff, b U. Shroff	4
P. Ganpat, b Sudame	0
R. A. Wagle, b Sudame	0
B. M. Dalvi, c Keluskar, b Sudame	0
M. D. Pai (Capt.), c Pardeshi, b Sudame	21
P. Shivram, c Pavaskar, b Sudame	5
M. H. Rana l.b.w., b Godambe	15
V. V. Chantak, c Dalvi, b U. Shroff	29
G. R. Gorakshakar, not out	11
Total	79

HINDU C. C. ASSOCIATION.

S. K. Pavaskar, b Rana	0
M. G. Shroff, c Dalvi, b Shivram	9
S. R. Godambe, l.b.w., b Rana	0
P. A. Dalvi, c Gorakshakar, b Wagle	61
K. G. Pardeshi, l.b.w., b Dalvi	2
D. K. Telang (Capt.), c Pai, b Wagle	30
K. R. Keluskar, b Dalvi	4
K. N. Sudame, c Ganpat, b Dalvi	21
B. V. Bangre, l.b.w., b Dalvi	0
N. S. Shete, not out	9
U. J. Shroff, c Ganpat, b Wagle	6
Extras	11
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shroff	9	1	24	3
Sudame	14	6	32	6
Godambe	7	3	18	1
Shete	1	0	4	0
Bangre	2	2	0	0

Hindu C. C. Association Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana	5	0	20	2
Shivram	9	2	25	1
Dalvi	13	1	52	4
Wagle	11	0	38	3
Gandhi	3	1	7	0

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYM. BEAT PARSIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 16.

The Poona Gymkhana played the Parsis on the gymkhana ground on Saturday last and came off victors by 58 runs. The Gymkhana batted first and Spicer and Fraser putting a hundred before the latter returned one to Satarawalla. With the exception of a short stand between Capt. Fagniani and Mr. Lea, the rest did little and the Gymkhana were out for 192. The Parsi batting failed against Capt. Fraser's bowling who captured 6 wickets for 55 runs. Irani's 32 included some good strokes.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr. N. Spicer, c Irani, b Writer	48
Capt. Fraser, c and b Satarawalla	40
Mr. Ingram Johnson, b Writer	11
Mr. J. D. Clark, c Dhunjisha, b Satarawalla	1
Capt. Fagniani, c Khambatta, b Satarawalla	18
A. N. Other, b Khambatta	10
Lea, b Khambatta	35
Harrison, b Khambatta	4
Capt. Palin, c and b Satarawalla	4
Barley, c Khambatta, b Satarawalla	4
Hodgson, (not out)	1
Extras	16
Total	192

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F. M. Mehta, b Harrison	4
A. S. Writer, c Spicer, b Fraser	12
N. K. Irani, l.b.w, b Fraser	32
N. S. Doctor, run out	15
R. J. Bajina run out	0
S. R. Madon, b Fraser	7
R. B. Khambatta, b Fraser	32
T. N. Dhanjisha, c Palin, b Fraser	1
D. J. Satarawalla, c and b Spicer	17
H. J. Chinov, b Fraser	0
G. D. Khambatta (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total	134

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION SPORTING CLUB V. S. UNION CLUB.

The above match was played on Sunday on the cross maidan the former team winning by 58 runs.

The scores:—

K. C. A. Sporting Club 104 runs.
The Union Club 46 runs.

COMBINED LABOUR DEPOT SPORTS CLUB VS. STAR RISING CRICKET CLUB.

A match was played on Saturday the 12th instant at 3 p.m., between the C. L. Depot. Sports Club and the Star Rising C. C. on the home ground at Dadar, and resulted in a win for the former by 73 runs. Mr. Godambe of C. L. Depot team took 5 wickets for 15 runs. The following are the scores:—

C. L. DEPOT, SPORTS CLUB.

D. Isaac, 4; Rege, 5; Dadarkar, 21; Vidya, 2; Godambe, 9; Kelkar, 0; Sequeira, 26; Ricketts, 0; Abdul Rahiman, 13; Capt. Pain, 5; and Varma, 7, Extras 14, Total 106.

STAR RISING C. C.

Shinde, 0; Koli, 4; Kamli, 2; Gupte, 4; Harpoi, 0; V. P. Narvekar, 8; J. S. Narvekar, 11; Gyasongh, 0; Sostey 2; Gaokar, 1, and Laud, 0; Extra, 1; Total 33.

SIR NARAYAN'S SYMPATHIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to find Sir Narayan Chandavarkar appealing to the Viceroy for mitigation of the sentences on Lala Harkishenlal and others. There is no doubt that these sentences are viewed with horror throughout India. If the object of the tribunal be to terrify the people, it is a "Himalayan miscalculation." One the other hand such severity transforms and disfigures justice into a fiend; and this is calculated to excite disaffection against Government far more effectually and extensively than German gold or Indian discontent. The object is frustrated and much horror is promoted. But I wonder whether these monsters are the legitimate sons of Sir Narayan's own progenies. He sent Savarkar to the Andamans for life, for "attempting" to wage war against the king. The attempt consisted in placing on a book-stall for sale, for three months or thereabouts, some poetic effusions of the youthful Savarkar. These poems were all the Armies, and Navies and Airies and the Munitions and Machine-guns with which the poet or poetaster "attempted" to overthrow or overawe the British Government!!! For three months there was no casualty, yet for 10 years the poet-rebel has been rotting in the cells of the Andamans. Is it not possible for Sir Narayan to try to mitigate the cruel severity of his own sentence on Savarkar by appealing to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to include him in the coming amnesty as an act of clemency?—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, 10th July, 1919.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

B. B. AND C. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	19	00
Madras Mail	8	40	11	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	50
Delhi Express	8	50	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	40	21	
Fast Passenger	11	20	7	

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

ARDESHIR SORABJI ENGINEER.—Late Port Trust Warehouse Superintendent, brother of Dr. K. S. Engineer and father of Rustom, Akbar, Bhicaji, Frenny and the late Vishtasp, died yesterday afternoon. Funeral this morning at 7 a.m. (B.T.), Princess Street, opposite Wadiaji Firetemple.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

The adjourned discussion on "The New Government of India Bill" will be resumed to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis will conduct a class in English and Marathi on Mr. Tilak's Gita-Rahasya at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday, the 18th July 1919, at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.).

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A meeting of "Salle Francaise" will be held to-day at 6 p.m., to celebrate its seventh anniversary and France's day—the day of the signature of the Peace Treaty.—under the chairmanship of the French Consul.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office, when Mr. S. S. Talmaki's two papers on "Plans and Estimates of Cheap Houses for Middle Classes" will be discussed. The meeting is open to the public.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION C.C. VS COLABA HOSPITAL.

Played at Colaba on Sunday, when Government Telegraph Recreation Club, beat the Colaba Hospital Sports Club by 5 runs.

The scores:—
G. T. R. C. 68 runs.
C. H. S. C. 63 runs.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO TRAIN PASSENGER.

DUE TO DEFECTIVE WINDOW SHUTTER.

Dr. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Abdul Vahab Wallis Mahomed. The deceased was coming to Bombay with his brother Dost Mahomed Wallis Mahomed, by a passenger-train. When the train came near Bandra at about 5-30 a.m. on the 12th instant the deceased had his head out of the window which he had opened to look out. The deceased's brother and other co-passengers, heard a noise as of the falling of a window, and instantly they saw the deceased lying on the floor in an unconscious state. A wound were observed near his ears, and blood was coming out of his ears and nostrils. The matter was reported to the Railway authorities at the next station and when the train reached Grant Road Station the deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that he had sustained a contused wound behind the right ear and a compound depressed fracture. He died at 7 p.m., in the evening.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the fall of one of the window-shutters of a third-class carriage of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in which the deceased was travelling, on the back of his head when he was looking out of the carriage.

The jury were of opinion that the Railway company should take care that window-shutters are so constructed as to be quite safe.

AN INDIGNANT MAHAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read accounts of the speech delivered by that hon. member and that on the occasion of the Poona Session of the Bombay Legislative Council when two patriotic gentlemen brought forward each a resolution for the abolition of the restrictions practised upon the poorer Indian population. Then several very honourable members, including some high officials, made a revelation of their determination to continue the oppression of the Indian population. Their explanation was that the utilisation of any public institution by the members of the depressed population would lead to indignation and jeopardisation of the calm situation. This view is worthy of detestation as it is only a true manifestation of their intention to avoid co-operation in the work of regeneration of the whole of the Hindu nation. One hon. member called us by insinuation an unclean population. This is a libel. For the publication of this note of honest indignation I should thank you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

B. K. KADAM,
A member of the Mahar Community and Secretary Anti-Untouchability League, Poona.

D. C. Mission, Poona, 11th July, 1919.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. C.—You are too long.

B. B. MEHTA.—The Bombay Native General Library is now located in Khetwadi Main Lane.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 14th July, 1919.

WATCHING AND WAITING.

Sir Sankaran Nair was to have reached Madras, yesterday, where, according to a Simla telegram, he was expected to hand over charge. Rumour has been busying itself of late concerning his successor in the Viceroy's Council, and so many names have been mentioned that it has become almost a matter of personal fancy with people to bruit the names of favourites. There was a sable touch of mystery with regard to Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation, the only authoritative confirmation about it being the admission of Mr. Montagu that, on account of his differences regarding the Punjab policy, Sir Sankaran Nair had tendered his resignation. We shall shortly know the name of his successor We earnestly hope that there will be no cause for disappointment to the Indian public, though, we confess, that the names of some of the individuals reported to be in the running are deeply disquieting. Lord Hardinge, at the time of his receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws in Bombay, spoke of the appointment of Sir Sankaran Nair as that of the ablest Indian he could find for the office. A man of massive intellect and singular patriotism, he has discharged his duty faithfully and well; and the qualification that appealed to Lord Hardinge will, we earnestly trust, be observed in the appointment of his successor. Sir Sankaran Nair had to fulfil his duties in trying times and he renounced them on an occasion which demanded his severance from the Government. And what we want at present is a man of like calibre. The "Pioneer" says that the delay in appointing a successor to Sir Sankaran Nair has apparently been due to the difficulty of finding a candidate at once suitable for the position and willing to accept it. If the acceptable qualification of a candidate is his readiness to suit himself to the policy which Sir Sankaran Nair heartily deprecated, it will be hard to find a man distinguished by character and ability in India. And in the next five years when the Reforms should stand the test of practical experience, it is absolutely essential that the public should find in the Indian element of the Central Government a reserve of strength and kindly watchfulness. If anything like an award to the docile is in contemplation, the result would be a public calamity.

The earliest person mentioned as the successor of Sir Sankaran Nair was Dr. Ziauddin. He is a sound professor of mathematics, but his record in what is known as Aligarh politics, is the best proof that he is a bad educationist. Though Sir James Meston has been wont to look down on him with favour, the public has never looked up to him, for inspiration. This appointment could gratify none save him. If it is Sir Claude Hill who is going to take up the portfolio of Education, Dr. Ziauddin's chances may be presumed to have vanished. Touching the rumour of Sir Claude Hill's turning to the portfolio of Education, we would remark that for some time more we should prefer the presence of an Indian in the department. Not that the present portfolio of Sir Claude Hill is not of paramount interest to the people, but in the event of his vacating the office in an year and with the promise of a new Indian member fructifying. the matter may still be made good. We would at the same time observe that among the European members of Government, Sir Claude Hill has been remarkable for a certain measure of liberality—at least in his opinion that the whole department of education, being indivisible, should be made over to the Minister. Sir M. Visvesvaraya is a distinguished administrator and, though he has not had direct acquaintance with public life in British India, he has proved himself to be a statesman of exceptional [illegible] and liberal views Whether he is in the department of Revenue and Agriculture or of Education, he has got great qualities which agree and if he shows that he could at the same time win the confidence of the people, he could be a success. We mention his name because the "Pioneer's" reference to the possibility of an ex-Dewan coming up, has been taken by some to mean the coming of ex-Dewan of Mysore. Another ex-Dewan who is keenly in the running is the Hon. P. Rajagopalchari, of the Government of Madras. He is a thorough-bred bureaucrat who has pushfully worked his way to his present distinction, but as the office in the Viceroy's Council has not been, so far, turned merely into a prize of official favour, we hope that his chances are small. He has been so much identified with the policy of Lord Pentland, that people have lost confidence in his liberal influence in Madras. The "Indian Social Reformer" says that it is the turn of Bombay—which is quite true—and commends Sir Abbas Ali Baig. He is a Mahomedan of considerable abilities and, had a fairly useful career in the Council of the Secretary of State. The claims of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah whose name has been most mentioned are as good as those of the rest of them, with the possible exception of Sir M. Visvesvarayya, but the fact that he is a Mahomedan lends colour to the stories of his being the winner. Able, placid and plodding, he has the defects of all plodders. Sir Ali Imam is known definitely to have declined the offer, possibly because he could not suit himself where Sir Sankaran could not. There are some minor competitors, who probably hope to earn the distinction of having "tried" for it. What we want at the present time is not a man who is any way a contrast of Sir Sankaran Nair. We hope that the longing of the other members of Government to find, after Sir Sankaran Nair for change and relief a person ready to keep steps with them and ask no questions, will not be wholly satisfied. Mr. Montagu who has been in India probably knows most of these candidates; and we hope that if any doubtful proposal for a purely docile party has been made to him, he has turned it down. Any way, we shall shortly know.

FUTILE DEFENCE.

It will be no exaggeration to say that there will be keen and widespread disappointment felt among the thousands of people who avail themselves of steamer facilities regarding the result of the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on their grievances. The speeches in the Council, with a few exceptions, show how little the majority of the honourable members are aware of the extent of the sufferings of the passenger public. The matter cannot be allowed to rest where it has been left by the Council and we hope the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, and other members of the Council who realise the enormity of the scandal will leave no stone unturned to secure redress for the poor and illiterate thousands who, for want of better facilities, are obliged to travel by the B. S. N. Co.'s vessels. It is a matter of deep regret to us that the spokesman of Government, the Hon. Mr. Sale, who has been recently appointed Commissioner of Customs, should have made a speech which had more the character of a special pleading for the Company than due concern for the rights and comforts of a large class of people. Can the Hon. Mr. Sale honestly say that there has been the slightest improvement in the conditions on board the ships of this Company since his predecessor in office, in 1909 fully concurred in the following finding of the Collector of Salt Revenue of the time and he himself urged the necessity of amending the Native Passenger Ships Act, of 1887, so as to raise the minimum space for between decks passengers from six to nine superficial feet? It said:

"There is no doubt the overcrowding on board that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's coasting steamers is *scandalous* and that the passengers have consequently, to suffer the greatest discomfort and inconvenience. *The evil is of long standing* and . . . . . will not be remedied unless the Company adhere more closely to their own rules and *the space allowed for short voyages is raised from 6 square feet to 9 square feet per passenger*, as was recommended, after very careful and exhaustive inquiry, by the Native passenger Ships' Commission, 1890. *This recommendation was accepted by the Government of India. . . . . but has not as yet been given effect to.*" (The italics are ours.)

We reproduced the other day fuller extracts from memoranda left by the Collector of Salt Revenue, the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner, S. D., to show in what light they viewed the matter. "Scandalous," "appalling," "disgraceful," "disgusting"—these are some of the epithets they deemed proper to describe the conditions with which passengers of all classes, third, second and first, were compelled to put up on board the B. S. N. Co.'s boats. Government themselves, as we showed on the last occasion, felt obliged to draw the Company's attention to the evils complained of and went to the length of warning the Company that in the absence of improvement "it will be necessary for this Government to adopt some special action to ensure cleanliness, order and greater comfort for the passengers on the steamers." What have Government done to protect the passengers in this matter since this threat was uttered against the Company? Why, again, has the recommendation of the Native Passenger Ships' Commission of 1890, made "after very careful and exhaustive enquiry," that legislation should be resorted to to raise the minimum space from 6 square feet to 9 square feet per passenger, remained a dead letter so long? Perhaps the authorities, and the Company's directors, who are in their confidence, can tell! The Hon. Mr. Sale opines that even if the suggestion to increase the space, was adopted, in their present circumstances, passengers on the steamers, would be no better off than before, because, after all, the dominating question is the supply of steamers, and Mr. Sale thinks passengers would prefer overcrowding to not getting passages at all. This is a miserable contention and may be pressed to justify any abuse. Even admitting for the moment that lack of steamers has stood in the way of increasing the available space per passenger during war time, the Company should be able to make some improvements in the near future, now that two or more steamers are going to be available to them shortly since the requisitionig for war purposes has ceased. Further, the abuses that exist belong to an evil tradition which was known before August 4, 1914. The Company has made very handsome profits during the war, the last year's profits alone exceeding 20 lakhs. These profits have been made because the Company is in a position to fix its own fares and at the same time force the passenger public to put up with the overcrowding and other abuses engendered by the monopoly. The fact that the Company enjoys the monopoly of the traffic should not be a bar in the way Government's making the Company by every means at their disposal to make concessions to the public in the shape of increased accommodation, etc. We regret to see that the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas of all persons should have taken so strange a position as he did in the Council. Has Mr. Purshottamdas ever travelled by his Company's boats? If he had done so, he would not have said that his Company never winked at overcrowding. Palpable facts cannot be confounded with statistics, and we would beseech members not to reduce the grievance to a proposition of arithmetic where the comfort of a single passenger may be found out merely by dividing the total space by the number of people. It is something to be seen and not to be inferred. Mr. Purshottamdas has, it is true, suggested a remedy for the present state of things and that is more steamship companies to enter into the field. The suggestion is welcome and it is to be trusted that enterprise will not be wanted on this side of India to break the monopoly which the B. S. N. Company have enjoyed for some years past and which they have so grossly exercised in practice.

Notes of the Day.

More Offers of Atonement.

Though the ex.-Kaiser himself has not broken silence regarding his trial in London, there is a large number of Germans prepared to do vicarious sacrifice in his favour. Dr. Bethmann Hollwegg is ready to stand before any tribunal to clear his responsibility and his master's; Hindenburg has with elaborate courtliness appealed to Marshal Foch as the Supreme Chief of the French Army "which for centuries has been heedful of the maintenance of the real traditions of veritable honour in war and chivalrous sentiments;" the younger sons of the ex-Emperor have implored King George to spare him the degradation of a trial; and now, Prince Henry of Prussia has, after a testimony to the ex-Kaiser's pacific inclinations in the past, called upon King George to desist from the demand for the extradition from Holland. From the view of sentiment, a procession of supplicants like this is impressive, and we wonder if a larger spirit of mercy will prevail over the Bottomleyan zest which demands trial and punishment, and nothing less.

"Come on if you dare!"

The most spirited item in Mr. Lloyd-George's election campaign was the trial of the Kaiser, and it was a cry which naturally found an echo in the hearts of thousands of votera. And the Old Bailey Scheme of having the Kaiser in the dock as the last phase of victory and of justice, will take time to fade from the heart of the multitude. As a near sample of this spirit which dies hard, here is a passage from the "Englishman" which bursts into fury at the reported apathy of Holland and challenges the Kaiser to come out as a "man":—

> If the former ruler of Germany were half the man he had presented himself to be or rather thought himself to be, with his affected panoply of glittering cuirass and helmet and clanking sword he would not shelter behind another country like a cringing cur that dreads a "licking" hiding behind a curtain. Had he a fraction of the courage to which he pretended when he assumed the trappings of a soldier he would confront the Allies and bid them do their worst. But Wilhelm Hohenzollern, late King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, and once the expectant Emperor of the world is not cast in a valiant mould. His heroisms have been vicarious. Not so his crimes and whatever Holland may say he will be brought to book.

And this is typical of the manner in which the more implacable classes among the Allies cry for his blood. The demand, though it is liable to wear down as time passes, is intelligible enough, but we wonder if Allied diplomats, who shrewdly adapt means to ends, would not at the last stage be content with eliminating the Kaiser from the complications of German politics, and then leaving the matter alone. Even in that event, we shall have a section of people left with a grievance.

More Nickel Currency.

The "Indian Social Reformer" has sounded a timely note of warning against further tampering with the Indian currency by the substitution of nickel pieces for the present silver quarter-rupees and half-rupees. A report has been circulated from Simla that a plan of this type is in contemplation and that nickel in sufficient quantities is being imported for the purpose. It is difficult to make out from the brief message whether the Government of India have actually decided to embark on this venture or whether the message is merely intended as a feeler. It is impossible to imagine that the Government of India would proceed with so revolutionary a project without making the fullest enquiries into the matter. The Currency Commission has just begun its work of investigation, and we cannot think how the Government of India can rightly act in advance of the Commission's recommendations in the manner suggested. Apart from this question, the idea of nickel quarter-rupees and half-rupees, will not, we are afraid, find favour with the masses in India, whose conservative instincts and love of the precious metals are well-known. It may be said that the prejudice against the anna and two-anna nickel pieces has worn away and that these coins are now readily accepted by even the most illiterate and conservative villager. But there are some things, in the popular eye, in favour of these nickel anna and two-anna pieces which will be lacking in the case of the quarter-rupees and half-rupees. The anna was welcomed because there was no corresponding silver coin in existence and because it saved its user the trouble of carrying loose copper coins, which some people dislike to handle. As for the nickel two-anna piece, its size was a great point in its favour, as the silver coin of the same denomination is too small and thin to be handled with convenience and is often in danger of being lost among the bigger coins. Hence the popularity of both the nickel coins. What advantage the public will receive from the nickel four-anna and eight-anna pieces as coins it is difficult to imagine.

In whose Interest?

On the other hand, the exaltation of so debased a metal as nickel—which most believe to be no better than pewter—to the level of silver is sure to raise suspicion and much alarm among the masses of India and will lead to hoarding of silver in larger quantities than heretofore. The enormous expansion of the paper currency and the depletion of the gold reserves of India together with the constant tinkering with the Exchange situation, have brought in their train a multitude of evils, not the least of which is the steady rise in the level of prices in this country. India is not convinced that all this meddling with the exchange and currency situations is being done solely in her interests. As the "Indian Social Reformer" observes, it passes one's comprehension in whose interests Government maintain the prohibition against the free incoming of gold into India. We could appreciate the loyal sentiments which the India Office tot place India's reserves of precious metals at the disposal of the Home and Colonial Governments during the war, but such sacrifice of India's interests to Imperial needs is no longer called for as the Home and Colonial Governments are able now to look after their own interests. It is time to consider if the prohibition against the free coinage of silver and the incoming of gold should any longer be present. If these restrictions are removed the currency situation may assume a more normal aspect before long. In any case, Government will be embarking on a very risky adventure if they further complicate the situation by such a revolutionary step as the proposed, almost wholesale, substitution of nickel for silver coinage.

Distress among South African Indians.

The South African mail, which left in the third week of June, brings the news of acute distress prevailing among the Indian community there on account of the high price of rice, which, forms the staple food of Indians. The imports of rice into South Africa during the first three months of this year were, it appears, short by about 5,000 bags a month. This added to the profiteering prevailing on that side of the Indian Ocean has naturally raised the price of the article and much distress is prevailing. Mass meetings of Indians held at Durban and elsewhere have protested against the prevailing high prices and requested the Union Government to check profiteering and the Indian Government to withdraw the restrictions on the export of rice to South Africa. If the shortage is only 5,000 bags a month, it should not be difficult for the Indian Government to meet the requirements of our countrymen in South Africa, and people in this country would be prepared to make the needed sacrifice for the sake of their brethren abroad. But, the Union Government also will, we hope, take proper steps to put down sternly all attempts at profiteering in rice near the Indian Settlements.

Bhavnagar State

We have received a report drawn up by the Acting Dewan, on the administration of the Bhavnagar State during the year 1918-19. Apart from the contents, the drafting of the report itself leaves much to be desired. Very few comparative statistics are furnished to enable the reader to judge of the progress of the State in education, agriculture and the like, while under the head of Revenue information as regards land revenue only is furnished, the statistics regarding other sources of revenue being left to be gathered from the hardly more satisfactory appendices. While details of such minor branches of administration as Chemical Analysis, horticultpre, railways horse breeding vaccination, Imperial Service Lancers, etc., are to be found in the report in profusion, information on such important points as the school-going population in the State, the decrease or increase in these as compared with the previous years' records, the increase or decrease in the number of schools or the State expenditure on education, the fluctuation of revenue from the liquor traffic and many other details of like value, is either wholly missing or to be found lurking in nooks and corners in the appendices. We hope in future at least the review of the administration will be entrusted to more competent hands so as to make the reports as interesting and informing as, for example, the administration reports of Baroda, Gwalior or Mysore. The year under review was notable only for the grant of two important privileges to the subjects of the State, viz., the right of electing commissioners for the Bhavnagar Municipality and the establishment of a People's Representative Assembly for the whole State. The career of the latter will, no doubt be watched with interest by the outside public.

UNITED KINGDOM AND DOMINIONS.

NEED OF ABSOLUTE EQUAL PARTNERSHIP.

LORD MILNER'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 13.

Proposing the "Overseas Dominions" at a lunch given by the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons to-day, Lord Milner said that the only possibility of continuance of the British Empire was on the basis of absolutely equal partnership between the United Kingdom and the Dominions. (Cheers.) Undoubtedly to work this out in practice would be one of the most complicated tasks of statesmanship; but there was no other line on which a solution could be found. It was quite certain that the Dominions, in future, would be independently represented in international affairs. The foreign countries must accept the position. The Dominions might be members of the League of Nations side by side with the United Kingdom, but at the same time they were entitled and intended to be members of the British League of Nations within the Empire.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN NEW YORK.

RECEIVED BY ENORMOUS CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

NEW YORK.—President Wlison landed here yesterday and was received by enormous crowds. The President drove to Carnegie Hall where he made a speech regarding the Peace Treaty. President Wilson warmly congratulated the Scott. commander of R 34, who was present.

"IT IS A JUST PEACE."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

WASHINGTON.—Rows of girls attired as heralds and a tableau of Columbia welcoming her son were the features of President Wilson's return. The President made a speech on landing and expressed confidence that the Americans favoured the League of Nations. He dwelt on what other nations expected of America from the peace. He declared that the Nation must live up to the expectations. He said that he believed that if the people studied the treaty they would see that it was a just peace, and one which, if it could be preserved, would save the world from unnecessary bloodshed.

"IT WAS BRITISH ARMY THAT WON WAR."

MARSHAL HAIG RECEIVES FREEDOM OF NEW CASTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

Marshal Haig receiving the freedom of Newcastle deprecated the tendency to minimise the British army's achievements during the war. "It is right" he said "to speak of our allies, but it was the British army that won the war. It was England that bore the brunt of fighting for last two years. I hope everyone realises that fact and that they will stick by the fellows who fought and suffered and their dependents.

PEACE TREATY & GERMANY.

FIRST READING PASSED BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 13.

WEIMAR.—The National Assembly, by 208 votes to 115, has passed the first reading of the Bill ratifying the Peace Treaty.

CHANGES IN MINISTRY.

SIR H. GREENWOOD BECOMES OVERSEAS TRADE SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 13.

Sir Hamar Greenwood has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade in succession to Sir Steel Maitland. Major Baird becomes Under-Secretary, Home Office, in succession to Sir Hamar Greenwood.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, July 11.

In the report of the Mysore State Railways for the past year it is stated that surveys were completed among others of Shimoga-Bhatkal and Mysore-Croog Railways and projects for the same is now under preparation. As regards the Bhatkal harbour the report states a number of probings of rock and borings on land were done during the working season together with soundings and borings for an alternative scheme which promises to be a better one than the first. This will be thoroughly examined in the next season and soundings taken over areas as far as 7 fathom line to fix out laying rocks etc.

DEBATE ON FINANCE BILL IN COMMONS.

CAPT. BENN'S OPPOSITION TO PREFERENCE.

PROPOSAL DEFEATED BY 271 TO 52 VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 13.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Finance Bill, Captain Wedgwood Benn's amendment opposing the Preference proposal was defeated by 271 votes to 52. Mr. Chamberlain justified Imperial Preference on the ground that it was a spiritual recognition of the spiritual unity of the Empire. He moved an amendment to extend Preference to any mandatory territories.

BRITISH TRADE.

DANGER OF JAPANESE COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. T. Crowe said he was of opinion that the danger of Japanese competition was not serious, provided that Britain soon returned to normal conditions, that the output was not unreasonably curtailed and that profiteering was checked. The fact that Japanese industry was in a state of transition from cottages to factory must affect the quality of her goods for some time.

Japanese labour was plentiful, but not very efficient. Roughly, Japanese labour cost fourteen shillings for males and nine shillings and four pence for females for a seventy-hour week, but the wages must advance owing to the rising cost of living. Comparatively little research work was being done in Japan, and most industries were still in the initiative stage. Japan had practically no iron mines and was dependent on foreign sources for nearly all important raw materials. Her coal was very expensive and her means of communication very defective. Japanese goods were inferior in quality, but considerably cheaper than British and were generally non-competitive, as they were of a different grade, but the demands of the world would be so large for many years that there should be plenty of room for both British and Japanese goods. He did not doubt that Britain would retain her position as the greatest trading nation.

STRIKE OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

MEETING OF EMPLOYERS AND MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 13.

The cotton employers and the operatives will meet to-morrow with a view to the resumption of negotiations.

TRANSFER OF TERRITORY TO NEW POLISH STATE.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF GERMAN POLISH COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 13.

PARIS.—A German Note has been received proposing the appointment of the German-Polish Commission in connection with the transfer of territory to the new Polish state. This proposal is a result of Germany's failure to persuade the population of the Eastern province of New Poland to establish a republic as a buffer state between Germany and Poland. The inhabitants generally are not enthusiastic, although at Birnbaum, a certain Major Boelke is the virtual dictator and declines to submit to Polish rule.

QUARTERS FOR MADRAS GOVT. MENIAL SERVANTS

SCHEME UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 12.

The Government of Madras are considering the scheme for erecting quarters for menial servants employed in Government offices in the city of Madras. An area of about fifty acres has been acquired in the village of Amanjikari beyond the municipal toll gate on Poonamallee Road. Government have also appointed a Committee, consisting of the Collector of Madras, the Collector of Chinglepet and the Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle, to inspect other areas in the suburbs and within the city of Madras with a view to construction of quarters for peons, as great difficulty is felt by these low-paid servants in obtaining suitable and sanitary quarters.

A Madras message says:—

Cricket.—Oxford beat Cambridge by 45 runs. The match between Hampshire and Surrey was drawn.

EX-KAISER.

"DESIST FROM DEMAND FOR EXTRADITION."

PRINCE HENRY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

BERLIN.—The ex-Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, has telegraphed to H. M. King George appealing to him to desist from the demand for extradition of the ex-Emperor. Prince Henry testifies that the Kaiser endeavoured in every imaginable way to avert the war and places himself at H. M. King George's disposal in order that the causes of war should be investigated.

PREVENTION OF EX-KAISER FROM RETURNING TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that all possible steps were being taken to prevent the ex-Kaiser from returning to Germany.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY.

EMPIRE'S INCOME TO BE INCREASED BY 900 PER-CENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

WEIMAR.—In the National Assembly, Erzberger stated that it was not intended to annul war loans. The first step in reconstruction would be an inheritance tax and a big levy on property. The expenditure for the year was 25,000,000,000 marks, showing a deficit of 10,000,000,000 marks.

Erzberger said that the Empire's income must be increased by nine hundred per cent. and the individual States' and communes' income by perhaps a hundred per cent. New taxation would include a large tax on business turnovers. One of the most ugrent tasks was the removal of a 72 billion marks floating debt which was a constant danger. It was the duty of propertied classes to bow to state compulsion.

QUIET IN ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

ROME.—Yesterday was fairly quiet in large towns. Work was everywhere resumed and the reduced prices fixed by local authorities were enforced in many places. General strike in Rome has been averted.

EXTENSION OF THE BOAT HOUSE AT NAINI TAL.

OPENED BY SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 12.

Sir Harcourt Butler, on Wednesday, opened the extention of the boat house at Naini Tal by cutting the Tri-colour ribbon guarding its entrance. The occasion was taken to present awards to the men who had saved lives in the storm in the lake on 2nd June. Police Inspector, Fletcher received a silver flask; Corporal Clarkson of the 21st Lancers, a silver cigarette case; Lachman Singh a silver watch and Rs. 50 in cash; Jodh Singh a silver watch and Rs. 30; Dhan Singh a silver watch and Rs. 30; Bachi Singh, Karag Singh, Bhawan Singh, Jairam, Kushal Singh, Ganga Singh and Tej Singh Rs. 5 each.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The deputation consisting of Mr. Somasundram, merchant and Mr. Muthu Krishna, journalist, sent out by the Indian Association in Ceylon to interview the Indian Government in connection with the food shortage in Ceylon, has been able to obtain some measure of relief for the seven lakhs of resident Indians, the bulk of whom are labourers on tea and rubber estates. The famine in the colony is said to be widespread and acute, and the success of the deputation is likely to enable the immigrant population to carry on until the local authorities are able to tap other food fields for victualling the country. A temporary from Bangkok has been arranged for, and encouragement is being given to production on the most favourable terms to those desiring to carry out experiments, the lay of the land being considered unsuitable for the growth of cereals.

NATHSINGH OIL COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 11.

After nine days' arguments the hearing of the petition to wind up the Nathsingh Oil Company was concluded and orders were reserved. Serious charges are made against Nathsingh and two suggestions by the judge regarding a settlement although followed by private consultations had no result. The petitioner's arguments were based on the statements that Nath Singh treated the company as his private concern and that the interests of the shareholders who paid cash were affected by his management of the company's affairs and by his utilising the company's plant and materials for work on oil wells of his own.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL.

DUE TO RISE IN COST OF PRODUCTION.

SIR. A. GEDDES' STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

There was a sensation in the House of Commons when Sir Auckland Geddes announced that Government had decided that the price of coal to the consumer must be raised by six shillings per ton on July 16th. Sir Auckland Geddes said it was hoped that the increase would meet the increased cost incurred by payment of the standard wage, the reduction of hours and the reduced shift. He was unable to estimate in detail the effect on export trade. It was obvious that the increased cost of fuel must seriously hamper manufactures and affect employment (Cheers).

Replying to the question whether the increase would not close most of the Lancashire manufacturing concerns, Sir Geddes said it was probable that the effect would be most serious. It was no good imagining that we were getting coal cheaper by paying for it from taxation. It would cost the same and Government considered that it was much better that the people should know what the production of coal would cost (Cheers). The increase price was required to meet the cost of coal after profits had been limited in accordance with the interim report of the Sankey Commission to fourteen pence per ton.

Mr. Stanton, National Democrat, asked whether there was any reason why Government should pander to miners and allow them to exploit the whole British public. (Loud Cheers).

Mr. Geddes in a further statement said that one factor of the increased cost was the diminishing output, another was the increased cost of "getting" per ton. The price might be reduced later, when economies in the method foreshadowed in the Sankey report were effected.

Mr. Bonar Law said that Government had long considered an increase and had concluded that it was utterly impossible that the coal industry should be subsidised by the tax-payer. There was, therefore, no alternative except to make the price approximate the cost of production. He suggested that the House should debate the matter on July 14th. The House agreed.

CENSORSHIP IN FRANCE.

POPOSAL FOR ABOLITION REJECTED IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

PARIS.—The Chamber rejected by 256 votes to 202, the proposals for immediate abrogation of Martial Law regulations and abolition of censorship in France. M. Pichon having promised that such steps would be taken when the Allies ratify the Peace Treaty.

DEARNESS OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

EXCESSIVE CUSTOMS DUTIES DEPRECATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

PARIS.—M. Ribot, interviewed by a correspondent of the "Excelsior", stated that the dearness of living was undoubtedly serious and might provoke troubles in France similar to those in Italy. He deprecated excessive customs duties which would nullify the opening of the frontiers.

RIVER PROCESSION ON THAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 13.

The Admiralty announces that there will be a river procession on the Thames on August 4th to commemorate the sea services part in the war.

DEPRESSED CLASS MEMBER IN DHARWAR MUNICIPALITY.

GOVERNMENT THANKED FOR NOMINATION.

(From a Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, July 11.

On the request of the Depressed Classes Mission Society and the recommendation of some prominent people Government being pleased to nominate a depressed class man in the Dharwar Municipality, a public meeting of the Depressed Classes and their sympathisers at Dharwar was convened by the Depressed Classes Mission last night in Navalur Desai's Wada to thank Government for the nomination. Rao Bahadur Rodda was in the chair. There was a large number of depressed class ladies and gentlemen present. The following resolution was then passed:

"That this meeting of the Depressed Classes of Dharwar District and their sympathisers sincerely thanks Government for having nominated an educated Depressed Class gentleman as a Councillor on the Municipality of Dharwar and hopes that the principle of giving an equal opportunity to these neglected classes would be adhered to in future in all towns."

What India wants.

BY ANNIE BESANT.

All who are in touch just now with the currents of political thought in Great Britain will agree that the general question in the minds of the British public regarding India is "What does India want?" There is a genuine wish to meet her wants, and a pretty widespread ignorance on their nature. There is plenty of goodwill, but little knowledge. There is also a small but powerful class which is in possession of one-sided knowledge—the knowledge of British interests in India, both Governmental and mercantile. These are, at present, from the Indian standpoint, opposed to Indian interests, though under Home Rule we hope that the opposition will change to co-operation; from the standpoint of the British in India the interests of "real" India, known only to them, are theirs.

Home Rule by Stages.

I am concerned with what India wants, and it is comprised in the two words "Home Rule." We prefer these words to Self-Government, because Self-Government needs further definition; it might be outside the Empire and carry with it separation, whereas Home Rule implies control over national business with status within the commonwealth of free nations, which form the British Empire.

India accepts Home Rule by stages, provided each stage is substantial and the stages follow each other as quickly as possible. Stages are necessary, not because India is unfit to administer her own affairs—we believe she is fit—but because she has been disarmed for 40 years and requires from 10 to 20 to build up an army and navy sufficient for home defence,. Her pride and self-respect, as well as her necessity, demand that she should be able to defend her liberty before she claims it in full.

There is difference of opinion as to the length and contents of the stages: some ask more, others less. In the Provinces responsible government, said the Bombay Special Congress, in August 1918, should include all subjects, except law, police and justice, and these should be transferred at the end of six years, and should be carried on during those six years under the restriction that no man should be punished without trial and sentence.

The Delhi Congress, in December 1918, demanded complete provincial autonomy, and though many, perhaps most, in the educated classes stand by Bombay, there is no doubt that many of the educated and the uneducated in the mass endorse the Delhi demand.

Two big Disagreements.

The Southborough Committee transfer 18 subjects, including Education, Medical Administration, Public Works, Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Excise, and Development of Industries—all vital to the national welfare, and those on which the British Government has made its worst failures. Where agreement is so wide little difficulty should arise in coming to an understanding. But there are two big disagreements. All classes of Indians—English-educated, professional, mercantile, agricultural, manufacturing—insistently demand fiscal autonomy, including control of the Budget, subject to certain fixed charges.

Secondly, we insist on the necessity for some measure of responsibility being introduced into the Central Government, as indeed is implied in the claim for fiscal autonomy. Without this, the announcement of August 20, 1917, is truncated, for provincial responsibility, even if complete, is not secure with autocracy in the centre; all our worst evils, coercive legislation, arbitrary interference with liberty, supersession of Indian interests, injustice in customs, excise duties, and the like, come wholly from the Central Government, and as the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Shastri pointed out, autocracy there renders the liberties granted in the provinces of small avail.

These two serious disagreements between Indian reformers and the British Government should be earnestly considered with a view to meeting the Indian demands. I may add that the franchise is by no means sufficiently widened, and this also should be reconsidered.

The objections considered.

The objections made to Home Rule may be summed up under (1) religious differences; (2) caste differences; (3) indifference of masses.

(1) The religious differences centre in Hindus and Mussulmans; these are rapidly changing into unity in political action and social amenities; moreover, they are not found to exist in any dangerous form in Hindu and Mussulman States. The Nisam of Hyderabad rules peacefully with Hindus in the majority, and the Maharajah of Kashmir with Mussulmans in the majority; each employs Hindus and Mussulmans in governing his State, and there are no troubles. In British India a third party, the Christian foreigner, stands between them, and the important offices go mostly to men of his own colour and creed; the two great coloured races of different faiths compete for his favour and are jealous of each other. Home Rule would pacify both.

(2) Is much exaggerated; the artificial anti-Brahmana agitation belongs to Madras; in Bengal, where non-Brahmanas have been educated, the highest offices are enjoyed by them; Lord Sinha and Sir B. C. Mitter are typical non-Brahmanas. In Madras the uplift of the "untouchables" is mostly led by Brahmanas, and the high caste non-Brahmanas oppose it.

(3) No longer exists. Home Rule is the cry of the villager and of the artisan. Englishmen forget that village government existed as an old institution when the Buddha taught, when Alexander invaded India, and lasted down to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Its traditions are alive in the villages to-day.

India wants Home Rule because the rule of another nation over their own is felt by all self-respecting men and women to be degrading and incompatible with human dignity. Let Englishmen imagine themselves under a foreign yoke, and say if they would not feel it to be intolerable. The love of freedom is a deeply-rooted instinct of all true manhood and womanhood.

To be a subject race, to live in one's own country as inferior to the foreigner, outrages every noble sentiment in man.

The will to be free requires no justification; it is the fact of subjection that must be justified—if possible. To live "in the atmosphere of inferiority," according to the passionate protest of Mr. Gokhale, is to dwarf human stature. Does England require to be retaught the lesson she has proclaimed to the world? At the end of a war said to be fought for freedom, can she dare to task India to justify her claim for freedom? Will she allow Indians to continue to say, that the only autocracy left in the world is her own autocracy in India, that the only country in which England is against liberty and self-government is in her own Dominions?

Illiteracy of India.

Apart from this, which is enough, there are solid material reasons why India demands Home Rule. She admits the efficiency of the bureaucracy in the machinery of civil government, except that it cannot even carry this on by the ordinary law, but must keep and use a whole armoury of unconstitutional weapons, Press Acts, long imprisonments without trial or sentence, the substitution of one man's arbitrary suspicion for the calm justice of the law. But in all the things on which a nation's life and happiness depend the bureaucracy is hopelessly inefficient.

The illiteracy of India—which according to the East India Company had a school in every village—is a world-wide scandal; let us contrast with it the progress made in 20 years in Japan, or the highest condition of education in the Indian-ruled States of Baroda, Travancore and Mysore. The frightful poverty of the Indian agricultural population has brought about a low vitality which cannot resist an epidemic; six millions died lately of influenza. It has reduced the average life of the Indians to 23.5 years, while in England it is 40 years, in New Zealand 60. Medical care is insufficient, not for want of good will of the doctors, but because there are so few, and the Government discourages the indigenous systems which the people prefer. Agriculture is starved, and the land is diminishing in fertility; food is exported, while its producers are starving; crops are chosen to suit the foreign, not the home market pressure is put on for the exportation of raw materials, that they may be returned as manufactured goods. But why lengthen the list? Indian unrest is patent. Our work now is to remove its causes.

The Need of unions.

For union between India and Great Britain is of vital importance to both countries. We can do far better together than apart. The union is not a mere addition of forces: it is their multiplication; it means not an arithmetical, but a geometrical progression. The help of Englishmen in India's uplift will be welcomed joyfully when they are brothers not masters, when there is co-operation and not compulsion. Who can measure the greatness to which Great Britain and India will rise, when they are bound together by love, and are knit for the service of mankind?

Personally, I believe that Mr. Montagu sees the great ideal which has fired the hearts of many of us, the commonwealth of free nations, the greatest servant of humanity. I believe that he is honestly striving to open the way to that freedom of India which shall be the glory of unborn generations, and the glory also of the England whom we have loved as the pioneer of liberty, who has placed in his willing hands the appropriate and splendid task of leading a mighty nation out of the house of bondage into the Promised Land.—"Daily Chronicle."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the Khadakwasla Lake on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd received H. H. the Lady Aga Khan on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd attended a parade service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Hon. Anne Thesiger, Mr. S. R. Hignell, Private Secretary; Lieut.-Col. R. Verney, Military Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Surgeon, and Captain C. N. G. Gordon-Ives, Aid-de-Camp, has arrived at Government House.

SEVA SADAN.

CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY.

SOCIETY'S NEEDS.

The elefenth anniversary celebrations of the Seva Sadan Society was performed on Friday evening under the presidentship of Lady Dorab Tata in the Prarthana Mandir.

The proceedings began with the reading of the report for the year ending in June 1919, in the course of which it was stated that the aim and object of the society was to bring together ladies of different communities who wish to be helpful to their less fortunate sisters and to train the latter so that they in their turn might be useful to others. It was further stated that the society maintained during the year under report a home for the helpless, an Industrial Home with various departments free dispensaries, Ashrams, free educaional and other classes and Marathi Normal and Home Classes for the benefit of poor women and children irrespective of caste or creed considerations. The Bombay Municipality awarded two grants of Rs. 191 and Rs. 828 in aid of the Home Classes and Marathi Normal Classes, respectively, in the year. Two scholarships of Rs. 17, each per month, known as Board Morley Scholarship, to be awarded from the fund raised by the late Mr. Byramji M. Malbari, for higher University education, were given to two lady students, one belonging to the Grant Medical College and the other to the Wilson College. The energies of the workers were devoted to the feeding of poor and ill-fed school children and to other social relief works such as visiting hospitals, chawls of the poor and other ihtitutions for the relief of the poor, and distributing of fruits, flowers, sweets, clothes, milk and other nourishing food to poor ailing women in maternity and other cases. Several of the inmates and workers of the Society volunteered themselves for helping the poor during the recent influenza epidemic.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

In the concluding portion of the report an appeal for the sympathetic support of enlightened Indian ladies was made and cordial thanks to the trustees of the Wadia Charity fund, for their munificent grant of Rs. 5,000 for the year, were accorded.

After the reading of the report was over, Mr. C. J. Wadia gave a lengthy sketch of the life of Malabari, the founder of the institution.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale spoke on the usefulness of the Seva Sadan Society and the necessity of female education.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar who followed emphasised the necessity of female education and pointed out how important it was for national upliftment.

After distributing the prizes Lady Tata addressing the ladies and gentlemen present said, that she was sorry that she had to address them in English owing to her inability to address them in Gujarati or Marathi as other gentlemen and fellow-sisters of hers.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MALBARI.

She then said that before saying anything else, she should like to say that it gave her very great pleasure to be able to be amongst them all there that evening, and especially to comply with the request so earnestly made by her old friend, Mrs. Cama, and her new friend Miss Engineer. She appreciated very much their asking her to preside on this occasion and to have the pleasure of giving away the prizes won by so many students whom she heartily congratulated on their success.

That day was the anniversary of the death of that great man, Mr. Malbari, who was the originator of the Institution which was so well carrying out his ideal of combining practical charity with social reform and thus achieving the greatest good. That day was also the anniversary of the birth of this Institution, and in those eleven years of its existence it had not only proved what a great need it was supplying in the way of real practical help to those poor unfortunate women and children who otherwise would remain in the depths of ignorance and misery all their lives, but it was an everlasting monument, than which no better could have been raised, to the memory of that far-seeing philanthropist, its founder, Mr. Malbari.

From the very satisfactory report of the work done during 1918, one could see how varied were the activities of that Institution the chief of which were education and medical relief to women; practical instruction in cookery, sewing, cutting, etc., to girls, the training of nurses, the feeding of poor and ill-nourished children, homes for the homeless, and last but not least ashrams or hostels for women and girls. There were many other directions in which the energies of the very efficient lady workers were engaged. The Institution had also been successful in obtaining 2 medals at the Industrial and Educational Exhibitions held in Bombay last year, war work had not been neglected and as many as 5,800 garments were sewn free for the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, and 250 jerseys, mufflers, etc., knitted for the East Indies Naval Fund through the exertions of the lady workers.

There could have been no doubt whatever that education of the masses was the great want of the country and more especially the education of women. They could not, therefore, be sufficiently grateful for and appreciatife of the soul-elevating example set by the devoted and self-sacrificing workers of the Seva Sadan in not only imparting education free to so many women and girls, but in engendering a spirit of love and sacrifice and unselfishness, impressing upon them the dignity of labour, in teaching them to live healthy lives both mentally and physically, and in endeavouring to train them to be good mothers good wives and good sisters. The idealism and philanthropic spirit with which they work for the uplift of womanhood is beyond all praise and worthy of emulation.

Continuing she said when she visited the Institution a few days ago, she was very much struck by the catholic spirit of social service which pervaded the whole atmosphere of the Institution. The spirit of community and consideration for others regardless of caste or creed or position, which was constantly before them in their daily life in their ashrams, could not but result in producing women with high ideals who must as they would go out of this Institution into the world spread such a spirit and such ideals amongst others of their sex, and thus bring about a healthier and higher standard of life amongst them. The spirit of unity in living together with women of other castes and creeds, away from their own, homes, in realising the benefits of closer contact with others, must necessarily broaden their outlook on life and take them out of the narrow groove which unfortunately pervaded the home life of many of those women who have not the advantage of education and communion with the outer world. The practical instructions in sewing, dress-making, cutting out and manufacturing of hosiery, which was given to hundreds of poor widows and girls, thus enabling them to earn a substantial living as well as training them to lead useful and healthy lives was most valuable.

QUESTION OF ACCOMMODATION.

Referring to the question of accommodation, she said the Committee and management were extremely anxious to enlarge the building accommodation on in order to be able to take in a large number of more pupils and to expand all their classes and to bring all their educational classes under one roof and in one centre. The greatest needs at the present moment were, (1) she said, large building to accommodate all the educational classes in one central block which would include a large Hall for lectures, gatherings, etc., (2) a separate block for the cookery department, costing about Rs. 10,000 which would then enable the management to develop that department to a very large extent thus making it a paying and profitable industry which she was convinced they could now successfully do having trained so many girls who could cope with the work when large orders came in. She sincerely hoped that those orders will come in more and more as time went on, and she felt sure the customers would have no reason to complain. They would not only have the satisfaction of knowing that their orders were efficiently carried out with the strictest attention to cleanliness, to good quality of materials used, and at moderate rates, but they would also have at the same time the satisfaction of encouraging and supporting such a valuable institution as that, and of providing a livelihood to a large number of poor but deserving girls and women. She sincerely hoped that some of the wealthy and charitably minded citizens, particularly amongst the rich Hindu families in the city, would readily respond to that appeal and come forward to provide funds for those two buildings which were so badly wanted. There was ample room in the compound of the Institution for putting up those additional buildings. All that was needed was funds. She understood that the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Covernton, on his last visit to the Institution recognised the necessity of one such central building to hold all the educational classes conducted by the Seva Sadan under one roof, and held out hopes that Government would be glad to grant a substantial sum towards the building funds in order to help the valuable work carried on by the Institution which was deserving of every support. They all hoped that when the time came aid from Government would be fully and freely given and without delay. She hoped that when the Building Scheme was taken in hand, the trustees of the Wadia Charitf Fund would contribute largely, as they always did this to deserving and much needed fund.

FURTHER NEEDS.

The further needs of the Institution were a very much more enlarged membership and public support of all castes and communities. The excellent report for the past year showed how great the scope of really helpful work was, and how successfully, in spite of their limited means and accommodation, the Society had carried on its many activities. Her sincere congratulations were due to the Institution and its workers. In conclusion she said the manifold activities of the Institution required help and support from all rich and philanthropic citizens and co-operation from all women interested in the uplift and advancement of womanhood. Such work as tended to better the condition of widows, poor girls and orphans who were made self-supporting and self-respecting and useful members of Society, and which tended to remove the humiliating feeling of being despised and trampled upon as useless members of Society or as beggars dependent on the charity of others, deserved the greatest support and encouragement. Amongst other good things such work fostered amongst the women of their well-to-do classes a spirit of social service and a keenness to assist in the task of relieving human suffering which could not be valued too highly.

She sincerely wished the inmates of this Institution and all its noble workers every success, and the best of health and strength to carry on their good work and also greater prosperity, expansion and usefulness to the Seva Sadan.

A vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mrs. Cama terminated the proceedings.

KARACHI PORT TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 12.

The summary of the total value of foreign trade of the port of Karachi for June shows a decrease in imports amounting to rupees twenty-eight lakhs and sixty-four thousand compared with June last year. In imports the chief decreases are twenty lakhs in sugar and thirty-two lakhs in cotton manufactured goods. There was an increase of over five lakhs in oils and about two lakhs, each in liquors and machinery. The decrease in wheat exports was one crore and three lakhs and in barley thirty-three lakhs. There was an increase of sixty-seven and a half lakhs in rapeseed.

ASIATIC LAND AND TRADING ACT.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, a public meeting was held in the Morarji Goculdas Hall on Sunday evening, to protest against the legislation against Indians in South Africa, Mr. Faiz B. Tayabji presiding.

Mr. Tayabji said the question was of international importance. The question of the rights of Indians in the Transvaal was such as, in certain aspects, moved the equivibrium of the whole Empire. He, however, did not wish to go into the matter, as it would be laid before the meeting by Mr Gandhi, whose knowledge of the conditions there was unequalled. The Bill with reference to which the original resolution had been drafted had now been enacted into an Act and they would therefore not have to protest against the report of the sub-committee but they would have to raise their voice against the authorities and if possible to induce them to prevent the law being put into force either by veto, or by repeal.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi then moved:—

"That the meeting of the Bombay public convened under the Bombay Branches of the All-India Home Rule Leagues respectfully but emphatically protests against the Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Bill reported to have been passed by the Parliament of the Union of South Africa inas much as in contravenes the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914, and inasmuch as it violates the elementary rights of British Indians lawfully resident in the Transvaal, and therefore calls upon the Government of India and the Imperial Government to intervine so as to secure the repeal or the veto of the said Bill."

"That this meeting tenders its heartfelt sympathy and assurance of support to their Indian fellow-citizens in the Transvaal, who are heroically struggling against the unjust and unwarrantable encroachments made by the said Bill upon their rights as citizens of the Empire."

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi who spoke in Gujrathi first of all gave a brief history of Indian immigration in South Africa and the agreement that had been arrived at between him and General Smuts. He asked whether Indians were capable of putting up with the oppressions to their countrymen in Africa meekly There could be only one answer to that. He had had some correspondence with the Government of India on the subject and he was assured that the Government would do everything in their power for the Indians. It was the duty of Indians also to agitate for the right for their countrymen in South Africa. He deprecated the differential treatment meted out to Indians and Europeans. The most unfortunate thing was their countrymen there had no leaders to fight their battles, therefore it was more incumbant and obligatory on them to do their best to help their countrymen in South Africa.

Mr. J. M. Mehta seconding said they must do everything in their power to support the Indians who were fighting for their rights in South Africa.

MR. CHAKKARAI.

Mr. Chakkarai of Madras said their countrymen were fighting for the rights of citizenship in South Africa. The war was waged, they were often assured, for the freeing of small nationalities and for the crushing of Prussianism, and now that the war was over the most iniquitous legislation had been passed against their brethren who had been enjoying certain rights. And those rights had been done away with by the recent Act of South African Government. It had been stated that the Act was in accordance with the agreement reached between Mr. andhi and Mr. Smuts, but surely Mr. Gandhi did not want their existing rights to be taken away from them. It was the duty of Indians in this country to see that the rights of their fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal were protected. They were living far away from India, and they were practically voiceless and voteless in that distant country. They had no franchise and it was imperatively necessary for Indians to safeguard their rights by raising their voice to protest against the legislation passed by the Transvaal Parliament.

Dr. Savarkar said in Marathi that although there were many acts of oppression even in India itself they must not forget the sufferings of their own countrymen in South Africa. No doubt they had the Rowlatt Act and many other things which pressed upon them heavily, but they were bound in honour to give a helping hand to their brethren in South Africa.

MR BAPTISTA.

Mr. J. A. Baptista said he did not think there was a single Indian, who had any self-respect, who did not feel the indignities that had been heaped upon their countrymen. Under the Boer Republic, Indians were placed under certain disabilities and their benevolent Govtrnment was so shocked that it was stated as one of the reasons for going to war with the Boer Republic. Many Indians had shed their blood by the side of the Whites in that war, and Mr. Balfour had told them that wherever the British Flag flew there Indians would prosper But Lord Sinha had told them that the fate of Indians in South Africa now was worse then ever it was before the war; so much for the benevolence of the Government. The rank and file of the Indians in South Africa had done greater things by Satyagraha than even their leaders there. So far as the law was concerned there was equality of rights between the Indians and other Europeans but although there was legal equality there was no administrative equality. That meant that if the law did not close the doors against the Indians the gatekeepers did so.

RECIPROCITY?

At the last Imperial Conference somebody had proposed the principle of reciprocity, which meant that if the South Africans made a law against Indian immigration, Indians could do the same thing in return. It was not like one good turn deserving another, but one bad turn deserving another. He had written a letter to the London "Times" on this subject protesting against it, but that paper with its usual "impartiality" had not published it. The principle of reciprocity meant that the principle of equality was done away with. The Gold Law had done away with equality, and that law was meant for preventing Indians from acquiring mining rights, so far as trading rights were concerned there was no disability. But the Government justified it under the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. It was the duty of Indians to sacrifice something to support their countrymen who were sacrificing so much.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The chairman then put the following resolution from the chair which was accepted.

"That a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Viceroy and the President of the Transvaal British Indian Association."

Mr. Ginwalla then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MARATHA BACKWARD CLASSES.

REPRESENTATION TO BOMBAY GOVT.

The President of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, Bombay, has sent the following representation, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay:—

Sir,—Under instructions from the Managing Committee of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, I have the honour to place the following representation befote you with a request that it will be submitted to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

The Sabha, which has been trying to ameliorate the condition of the Marathi-speaking Hindu backward classes for more than last thirty years, and whose position as the mouthpiece of those classes has been recognised by Government in the General Department, by their letter No. 4270 dated 5th June 1913, has noted with great pleasure that Government are contemplating the grant of special scholarships to Mahomedans with a view to stimulate professional studies amongst them in the presidency proper and in Sind, and it hopes that a similar step will be taken in connection with the Marathi-speaking Hindu backward classes of this Presidency.

As in the case of Mahomedans, the number of Medical, Engineering, Forest and Agricultural graduates amongst the above classes who vastly out-nmber the Mahomedan population is extremely small, as compared with those from the advanced classes, this acts as a great handicap in the matter of the general advancement of those classes.

It is true that Government have been awarding two scholarships to the students of these classes attending the Medical and Engineeirng Colleges, but the amount of these scholarships, viz. Rs. 10 per month, is so very low that really intelligent and hardworking students are not induced to go in for them, with the result that these students who take up these scholarships do not leave back a brilliant record. In case both the number of the scholarships and their value are increased the Sabha feels confident that more students of higher calibre will take advantage of them. As regards the value of the scholarships Rs. 25 per mensem proposed for Mahomedan Students of the Presidency proper will, the Sabha thinks, be sufficiently inducing to attract better students than is at present the case.

WANTED SEVEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

As regards the number of scholarships the Sabha feels that looking to the number of the Marathi-speaking Hindu backward classes in the Presidency proper, they are entitled to a higher number of scholarships than that proposed for the Mahomedans outside Sind. It would, therefore, propose two for Bombay city, two for the Central Division, two for the Southern Division and one for the Northern Division, i.e., for the Thana District, the centre of the Marathi-speaking backward classes in the division. These scholarships should, of course, be tenable during the whole of the College course taken up by the respective students and should be subject to the usual restrictions respecting satisfactory conduct and progress.

At the time of making selections of students for these scholarships, if the scheme is launched, the Sabha will be glad to place its own recommendations before Government together with the information in its possession about the candidates whom it may recommend.

The bestowal of these scholarships will, no doubt involve Government in the expenditure of a substantial amount; but looking to the beneficial effect they are sure to produce among the large classes of the Marathi-speaking Hindu backward classes in the Presidency, Government, it is hoped, will gladly come forward to spend it.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

NON-DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES TO MEMBERS OF SENATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held this afternoon, there was an interesting debate on the non-distribution to members of the Senate of advance copies of the Calcutta University Commission's report.

Mr. Heramba Chandra Moitra, on behalf of the Syndicate, reported to the Senate the copies of the report had been supplied to selected officers, while no copies had yet been supplied to members of the Senate, not even to the Vice-Chancellor. He then moved for confirmation of the following recommendation of the Syndicate:—

"That a representation be made to the Government of India pointing out the invidious nature of the course adopted."

Dr. U. S. Urquhart objected to the use of the term "invidious" and moved the following amendment:—

"That a representation be made to the Government of India stating regret of the Senate that an advance copy of the University Commission's report had not reached the Vice-Chancellor of the University simultaneously with those copies sent to another destination in Bengal and expressing hope that an explanation be furnished, which will facilitate at the outset cordial cooperation of the University in reforms presumably set forth in the report."

The Vice-chancellor with a view to clear misunderstanding made a statement that the Commission report had not yet been published, but a few proof copies had been distributed at the suggestion of the President of the Commission to members of local Government and the Government of India and officers entrusted with the duty of dealing with the report.

Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary said that when the Commission was appointed, the Senate was not consulted. Why should they now object to the fact that the Government circulated the report to certain officials prior to circulating it to members of the Senate. He moved that the Senate should drop discussion on the subject and proceed to the next item on the agenda.

At the suggestion of Dr. Howells, Mr. Moitra, the mover of original motion, took out the word "invidious" from his motion and amended it to the effect that representation be made to Government that the Senate members have not been supplied with copies, while some officers had already got them. This was put to the vote and carried, all the other amendments having been negatived.

REMISSION OF TAXATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

ALL SUPPIES TO BE GIVEN FREE TO GOVT. BY PEOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The special correspondent of the Associated Press at Peshawar wires:—Bolshevik finance has been thrown quite into the shade by the new methods adopted by the Amir, probably at the instance of Mahomed Tarzi, his Foreign Minister, who has been in touch with socialist fanaticism, as well as with Indian seditionists in Kabul, who combine an extraordinary idealism with their hatred of the British. Instead of attempting to raise loans or levy extra taxation to pay the expenses of war, he has announced that all taxation is remitted, but that all supplies for Government purposes will have to be given free. This announcement, one may presume, has caused satisfaction in regions outside the sphere of operations, but it must sooner or later cause, greatest resentment in the bazaars of Kabul and in Ningrahar, Khost and Kandahar, where if the war continues, forced levy of supplies will have to be made in these parts. The poorest classes may derive some momentary benefit, but one can very well imagine with what feelings farmers and trades people will look upon the seizure of their goods for the benefit of officials and the army.

The present Finance Minister in Kabul is a Hindu banker, whose family has carried on business in Kabul for generations. It is not known what he has to say on the subject of the Amir's plan, but in any case the scheme must react unfavourably on trading and the financial relations between India and Afghanistan. Hindi bankers in India have hitherto looked upon the Afghan War as meaning temporary cessation of business, but they are disturbed and alarmed at the prospect of Afghan treasuries being depleted by the Amir, who has been spending his capital and now proposes to give up his income. It is a well known fact that for many years past members of the royal family with the consent of the ruling monarch have embarked on large trading ventures, money being advanced from India through Hindi bankers in Kabul on the security of the royal treasuries. It is stated that where the venture was a failure, as in the case of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf, the then Amir always met the deficit, but it is evident with Amanulla's methods of finance the royal treasury becomes less and less valuable as a security. It is now known exactly how much money the new Amir does hold in actual cash, but informed persons here say that the coming of a crash will be foreshadowed, when the Amir proposes an issue of bank notes. Meanwhile, all Seths and Marwaris of India, who have commercial relations with Afghanistan are anxious to see the restoration of peace between India and that country and the re-establishment of some financial order in Kabul.

THE TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

PUNJAB SENTENCES.

PROTEST MEETING AT POONA.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Poona held under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on the 10th July at the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall under the presidentship of Prof. S. M. Paranjpye:—

(a) The public meeting of the citizens of Poona respectfully offers its hearty and loyal congratulations to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, on the happy conclusion of the war by signing the Peace Treaty inaugurating a new era of peace to the world and freedom and self-determination to all nationalities.

(b) This public meeting of the citizens of Poona prays to His Majesty to extend amnesty to all political prisoners convicted or interned.

PUNJAB SITUATION.

(a) The public meeting of the citizens of Poona earnestly protests against the promulgation of the Martial Law and Martial Law Continuance Ordinances in the Punjab as unwarranted by facts and *ultra vires*.

(b) The public meeting of the citizens of Poona views with horror the shocking sentences passed on loyal and esteemed leaders of the Punjab such as Lala Harkishanlal, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhari, Lala Dhirichand, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Satyapal and others, and prays that in view of the inquiry to be instituted as promised by the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy be pleased to keep in abeyance the execution of all such sentences.

SOUTH AFRICAN GRIEVANCES.

This public meeting of the citizens of Poona views with alarm the introduction of the Asiatic Land and Trading Bill in the South African Legislature which deprives the Indians in South Africa of the rights of British citizenship and practically reduces them to the position of helots, and prays the Viceroy to request the Imperial Government to intervene and to take immediate steps to safeguard the rights of the Indians in South Africa.

VICTIMS OF THE PRESS ACT.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—The cable sent by the Secretary of the Indian Press Association, published in our columns to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and Lord Sinha, gives in a nutshell the havoc committed by the Press Act since its enactment. Within the brief compass of nine years the Press Act has penalised over 350 presses, 300 newspapers, demanded securities amounting to over £40,000 and proscribed over 500 publications. Owing to the demand of security over 200 presses and 130 newspapers have not started. These facts are sufficiently telling to need any elaborate comment. Can the history of any civilised country, including that of Russia under the late Czars show anything like this? The telegram of the Secretary of the Press Association also points out that "violent provocative writings in Anglo-Indian Press have been entirely immune."

The figures, however, of the actual interference with the freedom of the Indian Press, show only the smallest part of the mischief. The Indian editors are always conscious that a Damocles' sword is hanging over their heads. Free expression of opinion on any matter under such circumstance is thus altogether out of the question. If there had been an adequate power of revision vested in the Judiciary over the executive act, the Indian Press men might have trusted themselves to do their duty by the public and the government. But the thing is that in this matter the executive here is practically the Judge and the executioner all combined. The God in the Scripture who said, "Let there be light" and had the satisfaction of seeing that promptly there was light, did not possess a greater power than the executive entrusted to administer the Press Act. As soon as the ukase goes, there is sedition by insinuation, innuendo, suggestion, implication and the numerous "ations," the fate of the offending paper and the press is practically sealed.

So far as editors of Indian papers are concerned they have been rather overcautious by the fate which has overtaken so many of them. It often happens that they do not venture to publish a matter till it has first been published in an Anglo-Indian paper. In offering what they believe to be absolutely fair comments on public measures they take the utmost precaution that anything they said might not offend bureaucratic susceptibilities. To offend the Government is beyond their dreams. But all the same they feel every day of their life that a halter is round their neck. The papers again which are branded as "extremists" by the Anglo-Indian journals do not venture to say even that which an Indian Moderate organ would publish. To try to imitate the free and easy attitude of the Anglo-Indian papers when these revile the Secretary of State, a sympathetic Governor of the Indians is beyond the dreams of a so-called Extremist organ. This is the freedom of expression which the Indians enjoy and yet the Reforms which provide for no relief in this direction are to be welcomed as heralding a millennium; for, forsooth, the British Parliament might throw away the whole thing altogether: We do not know how the Indians can be worse off if it does that and how the reforms can improve our lot if we are denied the elementary and inalienable rights of civilised citizenship.

MR. HORNIMAN AS I KNOW HIM.

A GREAT HUMANITARIAN.

(By Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary, The Bombay Humanitarian League.)

I have been asked by the Editor of this paper to write something of the work done by Mr. B. G. Horniman in connection with the Humanitarian movement on this side of India, and it has given me great pleasure in readily acceding to the request. Having had to come in daily contact with this great Humanitarian, in connection with the diverse activities of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund (latterly termed the "Bombay Humanitarian League") whose presidential chair he occupied on several occasions, I have had unique opportunities of knowing of his great qualities of head and heart, such as few persons, at least in India, could boast of. Many in India know much of the invaluable work he has done and is still doing for the political emancipation of the teeming millions of this country, but few, indeed very few, know how equally great work he did for the amelioration of the lot of millions of God's most useful lower creation, how unstinted support he, all these years, gave to each and every phase of the manifold movements of the Humanitarian cause, how actively he put his heart and soul in all its work, making the League what it is to-day. Such an opportunity of unburdening one's mind seldom occurs, and I am, therefore, really greatly obliged to the Editor for having so kindly allowed me this opportunity of publishing my views.

It was my good fortune to come in first contact with Mr. Horniman in March, 1914, when I was given a note of introduction to him by another great humanitarian, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal. The good impression this very first interview produced on my mind was more than amply justified by our subsequent intimacy. I at once found him keen on Humanitarian cause. His unquenchable thirst for light and more light to be thrown on the wretched lot of the dumb creatures, as it prevailed on this side of India, was only equalled, as I found in no time, by his eagerness and anxiety to ameliorate the lot of the defenceless creatures. Even at the sacrifice of his leisure hours and even at times of pressing engagements, whenever I met him, some useful suggestions, some striking ideas were sure to be suggested, as I shall presently show. The cause of Humanitarianism thus rapidly flourished owing to his valuable advice and suggestions.

Within a month after my introduction, Mr. Horniman willingly agreed to take the chair at the annual meeting of the Fund. Accordingly, the first meeting came off on 4th April, 1914. He then advised me to conduct the work of the Fund systematically and to extend the scope of Humanitarianism to human welfare as well. Since 1914, he continued to attend all meetings, annual or ordinary, and to evince his increasing interest in the work despite his manifold engagements and preoccupations. He devoted considerable time every year in his capacity of one of the examiners, in carefully examining various essays submitted by students and others in connection with the Prize Essay Schemes, which had been promulgated with the object of inducing individuals to study the advantages of vegetable diet and also for furthering Humanitarianism.

Congress Week Meetings.

One of his most useful suggestions was to hold what are termed the "Congress Week Meetings", which have been productive of no insignificant results. Seeing that men of culture and refinement gathered together, from all parts of India, to one central place at the time of the sessions of the Indian National Congress, he readily perceived the importance of turning this gathering into useful channel. Accordingly, it was decided after the Congress sessions were over, to hold meetings for the deliberations of Humanitarian movement. The first such meeting was held in 1915, in Bombay under the presidentship of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The result of such meetings was soon felt as the discussions naturally began to attract the attention of persons, who in the absence of such meetings and being beyond the reach of educative propaganda had remained indifferent to, or ignorant of, the wretched lot of the subcreation of this world. Mr. Horniman addressed the first meeting. Space forbids me to reproduce his speech fully, but a couple of extracts therefrom will bear repetition which will go to show what a kind heart this pucca Englishman possesses. He said that he could not refuse to comply with my request of addressing the meeting, seeing that the object of the meeting was "one which touched" his "conscience very intimately." He further said that people in Bombay had been holding a number of Congresses and Conferences recently for the uplift and amelioration of the lot of a section of humanity, but they should remember at the same time that there was a *vast mass of God's creatures apart from humanity which did not hold Congresses and Conferences* and who could not express their feelings and who could not devise means of amelioration of their lot. . . . . Continuing, he spoke in these pathetic words: "When I came in Calcutta, found a horrible form of cruelty, that of flaying goats alive for the sake of their skins. I entered a vigorous protest in a public journal which resulted in some of the persons concerned being brought to book. I am sure such a practice still obtains, though not to the same extent as before." . . . . . *A few words of appeal to the heart of the ill-treater of animals would go further than any amount of abuse or time spent in jail.*

What a great and noble heart these few lines reveal! (I have taken the liberty of putting into italics a few sentences.) What a great regard for improving the lot of God's most useful but most neglected creatures on this earth! Who could dare to deny that in his veins runs the best milk of human kindness? That soul indeed is really sympathetic who, soon after his arrival in a strange land—strange of course to the foreigners—takes up the cause of these voiceless creatures with good results, and who, unlike some who while openly professing their sympathy with Humanitarianism go on feasting on meat diet, has remained a staunch vegetarian and a *pucca* teetotaller.

The second Congress Week Meeting was held at Lucknow, where Mr. Horniman presided. The speech there delivered by him shows unmistakably how grievously his kind heart felt the multitude of afflictions that an ungrateful and unthinking humanity daily and hourly inflictes on the poor creatures.

At his suggestion too annual vegetarian dinners have been started. They have proved a great success as they afford a practical proof to those "die-hards" of course, not in the political sense who always use the parrot-cry that vegetarian diet is "very costly." Such dinners prove that vegetarian diet, if prepared economically and in a proper way, is cheaper in reality.

Propaganda Work.

His was the mind again that later on conceived the idea of convening a regular conference where representatives, duly elected would come from all parts of the country, could gather together in a formal way on a common platform and deliberate on various questions that come under the wide heading of Humanitarianism. The task convening such a representative gathering is by no means an easy task, and the duties that are devolved on the leading spirits of the movement can only be realised by those who have gone through such work. Undismayed by such considerations, he took an active personal interest in the movement and saw all the arrangements through. Accordingly the first Conference was held at Bulsar and the second at Broach under the presidentship of Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and Prof. Anandshankar, B. Dhrwa respectively. The third grand gathering was held last year in the first week of September last which proved a great success in furthering and popularising Humanitarianism. Mr. Horniman's speech as chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered in his usual fluent style, is a masterpiece of sound views put in a nutshell and shows the high ideals which have actuated him to throw himself heart and soul in this movement.

He told the audience that he was taken to task by various people for having invited to the Conference people who were not absolutely in agreement with the promoters of the Conference. He disposed of the carping critics in his clear ringing words, which evinces his unshakeable faith in Truth shining ultimately over falsehoods and misgivings. To quote again:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I do not want to go too closely into that matter and take up your time, but my answer to that criticism is this that the *Church door of the true Catholic is always open to the unbeliever in every respect*, and we hope and trust, that by the open door of this Conference will come in those who may not believe, as we do, in every respect, but who are actuated by humane motives. They can come here by the open door of this Conference, and we trust that they will ultimately come to agree with the view of the majority although they do not now hold it."

Then again sound commonsense and practical expediency, of which he possessed no small share, is evidenced in the following words: "I myself have very little belief in sending people to jail or inflicting brutal punishments to them." He firmly believed in achieving greater results through persuasion and appeal to the heart of the ill-treater as has been shown above.

The work of the Fund, by his indefatigable efforts, rose by leaps and bounds. The Fund rapidly grew bigger and bigger and having commanded the confidence of the generous public, it was soon able to stand on its own legs and thus extend its operations. The scope of the work having thus been extended, once again on his advice, it was resolved to devise a regular constitution for the Fund. Accordingly in September last office-bearers were duly elected and the Fund since then has been carrying on its work under the name and style of the "Bombay Humanitarian League."

Relief Work during Influenza Epidemic.

One of his greatest works, which redounds so highly to his credit and for which alone his name ought to be enshrined in the grateful heart of the poor people of this town, was the inestimable service he rendered at the last epidemic of influenza which wrought so fearful a havoc among the poor people, especially. When the scourge was daily taking a heavy toll of precious lives which unnerved even the stoutest heart, this Englishman rose equal to the occasion and never rested himself till he saw the relief work actually in progress. The expenses of succouring help to those already suffering and many more increasing numbers every day needed ample funds. He was not to be dismayed. With his firm belief in the righteousness of a just cause the belief which all India know is his strongest trait—he asked me not to worry myself with that question. He asked me to set the ball rolling, adding that funds would flow of their own accord later on; and who will deny the fact that he was justified in that belief? We then started at once a fund called the Epidemic Relief Fund. Subscriptions began to come by doles owing, to the fact that one man, out of malice and jealousy began to circulate false rumours about our work. He had expected large amounts from Jains, but owing to the machinations of the worthy stated above, we did not receive large subscriptions to enable us to meet heavy expenditure. I felt dejected and with a heavy heart told Mr. Horniman that it would be far better if we stopped our activities as it was very risky to incur liabilities when proper funds were not forthcoming. He at once turned round upon me and spoke to this effect: *"O, Nanavaty, are you a humanitarian or what? You ask to suspend activities; Do you think that poor people seen the plight of the poor. If we stop the work now, how can we have peace of mind."*

He was convinced that the cause being just, he would surely receive the needed sum. He asked me to continue help, to give food, clothing, medicines, etc., to the poor patients. Then he issued a powerful appeal in the "Chronicle" which found a ready response not only in fund, but in the enrolment of a number of volunteers who did yeomen's service in those sombre days. By his influence and approach to right parties thousands of rupees were collected and were thus able to give substantial relief to about 25,000 patients with a daily expenditure of Rs. 1,000.

Dr. Turner, late Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, who was astonished at the good work performed by our Committee, credit for which has been mainly, if not solely, due to Mr. Horniman, has highly eulogised the work of Mr. Horniman. Also, Mr. Horniman's services have been highly appreciated by the Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, consisting of Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhai, the then President of the Corporation and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Dadachanji and Dr. Dhavle.

During my absence from Bombay, Mr. Horniman carried on the double duties of President and Secretary of the League. His love for this work, which he has made his own for all these years, never decreased a jot in his last illness. Though bedridden, he did all he could and worked with me at his bungalow. No better proof of his love for this work could be given than that even in the s. s. Takada in which a benevolent Government hustled him away he evinced his anxiety for the League's work. In the course of a letter addressed to me from the steamer on 6th May he wrote:—

"I find that the servants in packing my papers (it had to be done in a great hurry, I only had ½ hour) have packed some account books of the League, as well as the proofs of the Conference report, and the M.S. draft of the Epidemic Report. I hope to be well enough before the voyage ends to go through these, and I will put them all in a parcel and send them to you as soon as I get to England."

India's indebtedness to Mr. Horniman.

This is in short the substance of what I desire to say of Mr. Horniman as a humanitarian and as I know him. As a great politician and as a great journalist, his unique service will be written in goiden letters in India's history. Nothing that India will do for him will ever requite the great services he has rendered and is still rendering. He has placed it under a deep debt of gratitude, by quickening the political life and teaching Indians the lessons of Liberty as the birth-right of every citizen on this globe.

One of the clauses in the rules and regulations of the League forbids me to talk of or take part in political discussions. Nor am I a competent person to judge of the great political work of this great man; but as one who knew him so intimately, who daily came in contract with him and thereby knew the motives that all along animated him, I can say that his feelings for the poor and the oppressed, his passionate zeal for the amelioration of the lot of teeming millions of this unfortunate land were ever so great. I can unhesitatingly declare that India has seldom, if ever, been fortunate to possess such a noble Englishman—a true Englishman—the type of which though happily not yet extinct in India, is seldom coming to the rescue of the children of the soil preferring to remain silent to their cry of distress. Englishmen of his type are loved and revered by Indians who will not desire to lose their services even if Home Rule were granted to-day.

When riots broke out in Ahmedabad and the Punjab it pained him not a little. He told me on reading the telegrams that he was shocked to hear of the excesses done. "I abhor it. I detest it. This is not the way. Indians must agitate constitutionally," said he to me most feelingly. He was then again the first to suggest the suspension of Satyagraha activities, before he was deported.

What a noble heart, what a sympathetic soul! And yet, strange to say, this is the very man whom Government has removed from us! That such a good and great man should do anything prejudicial to the country's cause passes comprehension. How great a terror his powerful pen was to bureaucrats, and what a number of wrongs would have remained unredressed, but for his mightier-than-sword pen! His fearless criticism had time and often proved of great service to Government. They know it fully well and yet in a time of disturbance which had been brought about mainly by the folly and high-handedness of a few officials, he has been now made the victim and taken away like a criminal, at a time of his illness when he could hardly sit on bed for a short time even.

Further, another piece of bureaucratic folly was that with the exception of issuing a vague notice that he was being taken away "in a steamer bound for England", no futher and definite news was given to the Indian people of his actual destination. The result was that the whole of India passed full one month in suspense and anxiety. It must have also caused deep anxiety to his poor mother, owing to the delay in the arrival of the steamer in England for a few days, as we are advised in Mr. Lakhmidas' letter, and it would not surprise us if it hastens her end.

A perfect gentleman in every respect, the whole career reminds me of a great writer's words:

"The man whom I call worthy of the name is one whose thoughts and exertions are for others rather than for himself whose high purpose is adopted on just principles and is never abandoned while heaven and earth afford means of accomplishing it. He is one who will neither seek an indirect advantage by a specious road, nor take an evil path to secure a really good purpose."

Who will not say that each and every word of the above fits in admirably with the work of this great and good man, who regardless of the taunts of some of the narrow-minded fraternity of his community, regardless of fear and gains, glory or obloquy, always sticks to his guns and never abandones the purpose he consciously believes to be true?

Whatever his slanderers would say I have found very few weak points in him. The greatest of these weak points, in my estimation of course, was that he was many a time and often overkind. He often times never waited to make an enquiry into the requests of the needy, into the woes and wants of the people who came to him seeking help. Instantly the cry—real or affected—reached his ears down went his hands into his pockets. Very few went away from him disappointed. I believe, in this he was directed by the golden maxim that it was better to see ten undeserving persons satisfied, rather than one deserving person go away dissatisfied.

His services in exposing and redressing the grievances of the passengers by trams, trains or steamers were by no means small I will not dilate on them as they are too well known for repetition.

He had a high opinion of Sir George Lloyd because he was firmly convinced that it was only owing to the sagacity, tact and real statesmanship of Sir George Lloyd that Bombay escaped a fate similar to that of Ahmedabad and the Punjab.

India could ill afford to lose the services of a man who not only fought for the rights of 32 crores of voiceless souls but championed, with perhaps a greater force, the cause of still more voiceless and defenceless millions of God's creatures, with a passion, sincerity, and indefatigableness, all his own. The least India could do is, in order to get him back again in their midst, to constitutionally agitate and agitate till the great wrong done to this great friend of India is removed.

MR. HORNIMAN AS A HUMANITARIAN.

The above is a photograph taken after the last influenza epidemic during which the Humanitarian League with Mr B. G. Horniman as President, did excellent relief work. In the photograph are to be found the President, members of the Committee, medical officers and volunteers.

MR. GANDHI AT POONA.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 13.

Mr. Gandhi who arrived here yesterday noon spent a very busy day and returned to Bombay last night. On getting down at Kirkee he protected to Government House where he had an interview with H. E. the Governor which lasted for about two hours. It is believed that his proposal to restart his campaign of passive resistance was probably the principal topic of conversation, and as a result of the discussion that took place between him and Sir George Lloyd he might postpone the revival of Satyagraha.

In the afternoon Mr. Gandhi spoke under the auspices of the Philosophical Club at the Fergusson College under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and addressed a largely attended public meeting in the evening at Gaikwad Wadi on "Swadeshi." He pointed out that his Swadeshi movement was in no sense a political but an economic one. Politics would find no place in it. Boycott was a thing he did not want to associate with, and it was here that his movement differed from the former movement of about ten years ago. At the conclusion of the meeting a Swadeshi Association was formed with Mr. Gandhi as president to popularise the movement.

LAHORE SENTENCES.

PROTEST MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club a big public meeting was held at Dadar Goregaonker Buildings, on Saturday night, to protest against the heavy sentences passed on the Punjab leaders when the following resolution was passed.

"This meeting, while dissenting from the Government view, in the absence of an open enquiry, that the recent disturbances in the Punjab were the making of a Revolutionary Party of which the Punjab leaders were associates, strongly deprecates the extraordinary heavy sentences passed by the Court Martials on the Punjab leaders, especially the veterans like Lala Harkisanlal, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhary, Lala Dhunichand, Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, and condemns the Government's repressive policy in the Punjab, which has jeopardised constitutional agitation in India."

In moving the Resolution, Dr. Savarkar said that from the reports of the Punjab trials which the Government have cared to publish, the people did not see a bit of revolutionary spirit in the above leaders. Government had evidently taken Satyagraha as a conspiracy and holding meetings, 'harta,' fasting etc., to be Acts of "revolution." If that was so, almost the whole of India was revolutionist on April 6th and the originator of Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi, and many other leaders in other parts of India, should have been transported for life or hanged by this time, but only the Punjab Government felt the Satyagraha movement as revolution. The speaker said the people would surely agree with him in passing the first part of the resolution which shows dissent from the Government version on the above facts. The second part of the resolution said the sentences were heavy, and it was true to the words.

The third part of the resolution which said that constitutional agitation in India was at stake, was therefore, literally true, and there would now be two opinions about the same. Mr. Montagu and other English statesmen were supporting and encouraging constitutional agitation in India, but the Government action in this connection above referred to, was a deathblow to it.

The proposition was seconded by a Madrasi gentleman, who laid stress on the necessity of converting the central Government from bureacratic to democratic, and then the resolution was passed unanimously. The President, Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya of Kalyan, in his presidential remarks said that even Mr. Gokhale had once said that in times of necessity the stopping of tax-payment was quite within the bounds of constitutional agitation.

Dr. Babasahab Paranjpye from Yeotmal who was present, then gave a special lecture on the "Present Situation," and then the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Dr. Paranjpye.

INDIAN REFORM BILL.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

The London correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writing on June 19th, says:—"With the resumption of Parliament next week we are expecting the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider the Indian Reform Bill and also alternative schemes. A big campaign will then begin."

The correspondent adds:—"Dr T. M. Nair, I am sorry to say, is no better and it is very doubtful whether he will be able to play any role whatever in the coming negotiations, and I am a little doubtful whether he will be even able to give evidence before the Committee. There is a good deal of apprehension as to composition of the Committee which Government will undoubtedly try and pack. The Bill will get through the House of Commons all right, but there is certain to be trouble in the House of Lords unless reasonable objections are considered. For this reason Mr. Montagu, knowing the facts, may make some concessions more especially on communal representation. Peers are quite independent and will have no hesitation in voting against Government if necessary."

PREVENTION OF INFLUENZA

METHOD AND VALUE OF NASAL DOUCHING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The following press communiqué has been issued by the Education Department as to the method and value of nasal douching as a preventive of influenza:—The Sanitary Commissionary with the Government of India recommends the douching of the nasal cavities and the throat as a preventive of influenza. The following description of the method of douching is published for information:—Dissolve one teaspoonful of salt in a pint of warm water. Gargle the throat with some of the solution. Sniff slowly some of the solution up the nostrils until it is felt at the back of the throat. Raise the head from the basin and allow the solution to flow from the nostrils into a bucket. Repeat this process two or three times and the whole ritual should be carried out four or five times daily. The above procedure has been reported to have given very good results during the last epidemic in South Africa, for instance, out of 91 persons, mostly nurses who were especially exposed to infection only three developed slight attacks.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 872, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of disease:—R.G.A., 2nd-Lieut. E. W. Wyatt; I.A., Col. J. W. Milne and Major G. Marchant.

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AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

VIRAMGAM RIOT CASE.

HOW MADHAVLAL WAS BURNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning, after disposing of several bail applications, rejecting some and postponing some, proceeded with the further hearing of the Viramgaum Riots case.

Witness Keshavlal Dalshukhram, a Gumasta, deposed he lived in a Khadki opposite Ambaji Mata and that he saw the rioters entering one Bhailal's house in search of Madhavlal. The people of the street entreated the rioters to go away in some other direction saying that Madhavlal was not in that street at all. But the rioters did not heed it and searched Bhailal's house, and failing to find Madhavlal in the ground floor, went to the upper storey of the house. Witness also went up with them to the upper storey in order to show to the rioters that Madhavlal was not there, and the crowd had first gone away saying that Madhavlal was not to be found there. Then some one in the street cried that Madhavlal was to be found in one of the locked rooms in the ground floor of Bhailal's house, and the people again rushed inside and Madhavlal was discovered in a locked room in the ground floor. Witness saw Madhavlal being dragged and beaten. Witness identified accused Nos. 11, 31, 32 and 33 as having been in the riots. Accused 11 was in the crowd while Madhavlal was being dragged. Accused 31 had an iron bar in his hand and was one of those who had gone upstairs in Bhailal's house to search for Madhavlal. Accused 32 was merely present in the crowd. Accused 37 had taken hold of Madhavlal's leg and was one of those dragging him. Next witness Maganlal Revashanker Talati deposed that he saw the rioters looting the house of Madhavlal and burning his things. They burnt some of Madhavlal's things before his house and then removed the rest to Holi Chakla and burnt them there yielding to the entreaty of the neighbours who were afraid if Madhavlal's was burnt or the things, even were burnt there other residencies also will catch fire. Madhavlal was found out by the rioters after his property was burnt. While they were ransacking Madhavlal's property, some one in the crowd cried that Madhavlal was in Bhailal's house and the rioters left Madhavlal's place and proceeded to Bhailal's house. The rioters dragged Madhavlal to Ambaji Mata's temple and burnt him there. Witness was within 15 feet, of where Madhavlal was lying. Kerosine oil was poured on Madhavlal and it was done by two Mussalmans, accused Nos. 1 and 5. Witness knew both the accused, 1 and 5, for about two years and more. After kerosine oil was poured on Madhavlal somebody applied lighted matches to Madhavlal's body. Madhavlal groaned with pain. Witness shuddering left the place unable to bear the sight. Accused Nos. 1, 5, 8, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38 and 39 were asked to shift their position in absence of witness and then picked out accused Nos. 4, 31, 33 and 39. Witness said he had given the names of accused Nos. 1 and 5 to the police as persons who had poured kerosine oil over Madhavlal, but could not identify them as their appearance had changed. Witness knew accused 31 before the riots. Accused 31 was beating Madhavlal with an iron rod when he was about to be set fire to and was crying "Maro, maro." Accused 39 was also known to him for two years. He was in the mob and was crying "Do not let the serpent go half-dead. Kill him outright."

Replying to the President and asked to state if he knew any of accused Nos. 1, 5, 8, 32, 34, 38 and 40, who were asked to stand up. Witness said he did not know anybody excepting accused 4, whose name he gave out as Malek, the name of accused 1. Asked whether he did or did not mention the names of accused Nos. 1, 5, 8, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39 and 40 to the police the witness said no, and that he did not remember and said he cannot swear that he did not give these names to the police. Witness is a Talati of Kharaghoda and said he came to Viramgaum on duty that day.

A KARKUN'S EVIDENCE.

Next witness Manilal Nagerlal, a Karkun in the Mamlatdar's Kutcherry, deposed that he was in the Kutcherry with Madhavlal and other Karkuns on the day of the riots and with difficulty made his escape from the Kutcherry with Madhavlal. Witness said the rioters were ransacking Madhavlal's house. The rioters were armed with sticks and swords. Witness followed the crowd and saw Madhavlal being dragged in the streets to Ambaji Mata. The rioters brought Madhavlal to Ambaji Mata and poured kerosine oil over him. Witness saw Madhavlal being burned. Accused 6 emptied a kerosine oil tin over Madhavlal. One of the accused Juvahmea was saying "set fire to him or otherwise he will make out a case against us." Accused 32 applied lighted match to Madhavlal's body. So also did accused 31. Accused 33, Balu Master, was saying "Tone Balshe Nahi Pan Chadie Kavi Latkhva." Accused 31 had an iron bar in his hand and when Madhavlal was being dragged, hit him with it saying "Kakone Salie, Kakone Marie", meaning that "the uncle was beaten with his own rod. The case is proceeding.

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning proceeded with the further hearing of the Viramgaum Riots case. Keshavlal Gavrishanker, Police Jemadar, examined, deposed that he had his room in the compound of the Mamlatdar's Kutcherry and that on the day of the riots, the 12th of April, at about 1 p.m. he found the police sub-inspector's office on fire and that the mob was then fired upon. The rioters were crying there, is a Karkun inside, let us set it on fire and they then poured kerosine oil over the door and set the office on fire. At the instance of two head constables on duty at the Kutcherry, witness brought cartridges from the treasury room for use by the police. There were the rounds of buckshots. There were bael blank and buckshot cartridges in the box. The last monthly report of the cartridges in stock was submitted on 5th April and there was no expenditure of cartridges between 5th and 12th April. Then 648 bael cartridges, 72 buckshots and 30 blank were missing.

BANIA AND THE MONEY BAG.

Witness identified accused Nos. 33 and 34 as having been in the riots.

Next witness Kasul Gulab, a Mussalman boy of about 12 years, deposed that he was a worker in a section of the spinning department of a mill at Viramgaum. On the 12th April he was near Chabutra opposite the Kutcherry at about 12 noon and did not go home for meals as food was distributed to the rioters and the crowd there. There was a balcony to the Chabutra to which persons went and returned bringing two swords, one gun and something like gunpowder. Witness said he saw accused 7 return with two bullets from a goldsmith's shop and also said many persons were coming from the Treasury with bags of money. The rioters entered the Kutcherry when it was nearly dark. And further the witness deposed: I followed a Bania who came out of the Kutcherry with a bag of money. The Bania put the bag of money on the head of accused Jiwa Koli. I knew this Jiwa Koli before. The Bania gave me some money. He gave one share to Koli Jiwa and one to me and kept the rest to himself. The Bania gave Jiwa Koli four handfulls of rupees and gave me two handfulls. I took the money and buried it outside the door of my house. I took some of this money, i.e., 16 rupees, and went to Ahmedabad. I produced the rest of the money before the Foujdar.

Witness identified accused Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 31 and 56. Accused No. 1 was at the Kutcherry with a gun in his hand. Accused 5 took part in the looting of railway wagons in the evening at the railway station. He was armed with an iron bar. Accused 6 took part in the looting of the Treasury in the evening. Accused 31 took part in the looting at Madhavlal's house.

RIOTERS' DEMAND FOR GUNPOWDER.

Next witness Alibhai Adamji, grocer and licensed seller of explosives, examined, deposed that at 3 p.m. on 12th April the rioters came to his house nearly three times and asked him to give them gunpowder or other ammunition. He had no stock of gunpowder. He knew accused 43 before the riots and he was one of those that came to his house.

Next witness Bhagwan Jiva, employee in a mill, deposed that there was a gun kept in the mill office near the cash chest and that on the day of the riots the rioters suddenly entered the room and took away the gun after severely beating him.

Next witness Chhotalal Mohanlal, a stamp vendor and kerosine oil depot keeper, deposed that his shop was closed on the day of the riots and that during the riots his shop had been broken open and 23 full tins of kerosine oil were looted.

Next witness Madhu Hira, a wood cutter, deposed that bamboo sticks worth nearly Rs. 1,000 were looted from the depots on that day and that his personal loss was to the extent of Rs. 25 and that the looting began at 11 a.m. and went on till 5 p.m. The case is proceeding.

At the outset to-day on the application of the Public Prosecutor to withdraw the charges against accused Nos. 60 and 61 the Special Tribunal ordered their discharge and they were accordingly set free. Accused 26 who is reported to be slowly dying owing to chronic consumption, has also been discharged.

PEACE MEETING IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee to-day the Chairman announced that he had decided to call a meeting of the citizens of Lahore to be held in the Town Hall on July 19th when the terms of peace will be formally read. Sir Henry Rattigan, Chief Justice, will preside.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 11th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29	708 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1	"
Dew Point	77.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.851	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	"
Minimum do.	72.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.WSW.	
Movement of Wind	125	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.32	Inch.
Total fall during month	10.41	"
Do. do. year	33.87	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th.	0.09	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	12	m	11	20	27	7	12	m 4	14	16	6
			10	53a	25	8		5	15a	19	5
Sun.	13	m	11	53	28	3	13	m 4	54	16	0
			11	34a	26	3		5	51a	18	10
Mon.	14						14	m 5	33	15	9
			0	25a	28	7		6	27a	18	4
Tues.	15	m	0	14	26	8	15	m 6	11	15	8
			0	56a	28	10		7	1a	17	11
Wed.	16	m	0	54	26	10	16	m 6	48	15	11
			1	27a	28	9		7	34a	17	7
Thur.	17	m	1	36	26	10	17	m 7	24	16	5
			2	0a	25	5		8	10a	17	4
Fri.	18	m	2	21	26	8	18	m 8	33	17	3
			2	37a	28	0		8	57a	17	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 12 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h.	8m.	Sunset	7h.	20m
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h.	8m.	"	7h.	20m
" 14 (Monday)	"	6h.	9m.	"	7h.	20m
" 15 (Tuesday)	"	6h.	9m.	"	7h.	19m
" 16 (Wednesday)	"	6h.	9m.	"	7h.	19m
" 17 (Thursday)	"	6h.	10m.	"	7h.	19m
" 18 (Friday)	"	6h.	10m.	"	7h.	19m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47·2m.	a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32·2m.	a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33·0m	p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10m.	51·4m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east and north Punjab. Temperature is above normal at Hissar and continues in considerable excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west of the division; Agra and Jhansi report 0.32in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average except at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in east Rajputana; Jaipur reports 3.66in., Ajmer 1.50in., Kotah 0.58in. and Mount Abu 0.24in. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in Sind; in Rajputana the sky is moderately or heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures are generally below normal in Rajputana, the deficiency in the former ranging from 7deg. to 11 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally in Gujarat a Central India West; Ahmedabad has had 0.85in and Neemuch 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ahmedabad. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch, but is in excess at Indore and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern and eastern districts; Saugor has had 0.16in., Hoshangabad 0.66in. and Raipur 0.24in. Skies are overcast and humidity is in excess in the area of rain. Elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Berar humidity is below normal. Day temperature is below normal in the northwest.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.28in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is in slight excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad. Day temperature is in slight excess generally.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has continued to give fairly heavy rain in north-east Rajputana, but has as yet not extended into the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, east Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces, and local in the Konkan, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic. Conditions continue favourable for an extension of rainfall into the Punjab. Some increase may occur on the Malabar coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th July 1919.

There has been an appreciable decrease in the activity of both the monsoon current but the Arabian Sea current has now entered Rajputana and given general rain there. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Rajputana, Central India and the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Lower Burma, Bihar the United Provinces, Gujarat, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyn four inches: Akyab five: Bhamo one: Myitkyina one and a half: Cherrapunji six: Cox's Bazar one and a half: Chittagong, Dinajpur two: Patna three-quarters: Gorakhpur, Roorkee a half: Dehra Dun one and a half: Mussooree three: Chakrata two: Simla one.

Temperature remains very high in the neighbourhood of Peshawar and Lahore, where maximum temperatures of one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and nine degrees respectively were recorded yesterday.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY the 12th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (11th)	90.0	80 7	61	..	0	0
Jask	97.6	84.0	81	..	0	—0.9
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	—.8
Do. (11th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	108.4	89.2	59	..	0.38	—4.
Lahore	109.	89.2	65	..	0	—3 02
Hissar	105.5	86.2	59	..	0.12	—3.81
Ambala	89.6	80.0	90	..	2.93	—4.10
Delhi	94.8	84.3	67	..	0 24	—6.7
UNITED PROVINCES—						25
Agra	94.5	78.3	98	0.32	2.85	—3.
Mainpuri	89.1	79.8	92	0.05	4.89	—10.28
Jhansi	85.0	76.7	84	0.32	6.06	—3.53
Cawnpore	84.0	77.3	88	0.06	6.62	+0.34
Allahabad	85.6	77.8	94	0.09	5.79	—3.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						07
Jacobabad	106.1	83.8	70	..	0	—0.
Karachi	87.7	81.9	77	..	0.01	—1.48
Ajmer	82.2	74.4	93	1.50	3.06	—1.53
Jaipur	84.0	72.2	94	3.66	6.37	+1.70
Kotah	80 9	77.8	86	0.58	5.15	—1.09
Mount Abu	72.0	65.2	97	0.24	3.24	—9.59
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						62
Bhuj	95.6	80.1	75	..	0.49	—3.
Dwarka	87.8	81.9	77	..	0.95	—4.48
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	—.59
Rajkot	96.8	80.1	72	..	2.40	—6.
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	78.8	70	..	2.55	—4.06
Surat	88.2	79.9	75	..	14.49	—0.64
Ahmedabad	94.8	77.8	92	0.85	4.02	—4.74
Deesa	94.9	79.4	86	0.04	5.02	—0.28
Neemuch	80.9	78.8	87	0.20	3.70	—3.17
Indore	90.9	68.1	81	0.05	18.54	+9.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						32
Jubbulpore	85.9	73.9	92	0.08	13.48	—0.
Saugor	74.8	69.6	93	0.16	9.25	—2.64
Hoshangabad	81.2	74.2	90	0.66	21.38	+10.46
Khandwa	86.8	75.2	73	..	9.64	—1.58
Akola	92.2	76.5	64	..	11 89	+3.24
Amraoti	90.8	76.5	67	..	9.65	—0.31
Nagpur	89.1	76.9	85	..	22.35	+5.56
Chanda	93.5	77.0	83	..	16.67	—1.13
Raipur	87.1	73.9	95	0.24	31.00	+17.46
KONKAN—						91
Bombay	86.9	79.4	82	0.28	33 85	+3.
Ratnagiri	85.5	77.4	85	0.42	42 30	—7.58
Marmugao	85.6	..	86	0.01	36.39	—7.23
Karwar	85.9	78.7	87	0.04	36.62	—18.74
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						41
Malegaon	91.6	73.4	65	..	6.59	+0.
Ahmednagar	89	68.5	79	..	7.32	+0.09
Poona	81.2	70.3	80	0.02	5.41	—2.23
Sholapur	95.2	70.1	70	..	11.18	+4.20
Bijapur	90.1	69.1	78	..	4.62	+0.74
Belgaum	78.6	67.3	90	0.04	14.11	—9.48
Aurangabad	90.3	69.5	70	..	4.77	—3.43
Nizamabad (Indar)	93.0	74.7	66	0 17	9.22	+0.06
Hyderabad	91	75.2	66	..	11.70	+4.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						93
Mangalore	80.4	74.1	87	0.43	37.43	—16.
Calicut	86.1	74.9	89	0.15	36.19	—7.
Cochin	82.7	75.3	82	0.29	30 59	—8.86
Colombo	86.1	78.1	81	..	4.01	—6.25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						07
Masulipatam	95.0	80.2	84	..	4.68	—3.
Bellary	77.0	75.5	65	..	1.73	—0.
Cuddapah	96.2	73.2	87	0.94	6.44	+1.
Madras	91.4	76.8	74	..	6.29	+3
Bangalore	84.0	67.0	92	0.11	4.63	—0.
Coimbatore	88.6	71.4	74	..	1.51	—0.
Trichinopoly	101.7	71.4	70	1.59	2.71	+0.
Negapatam	96.9	80.8	79	..	2.28	+1.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th July, 1919, was 29.693 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer read-

Every Curve and Dimple of Baby's wonderful little Body

is dear to you---from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes---and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk---or Glaxo.

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Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and, as many mothers have told us "it agrees with baby just like breast milk." Baby can therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding baby, for not only is baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is removed and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, become ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo.

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says*: "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)———*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

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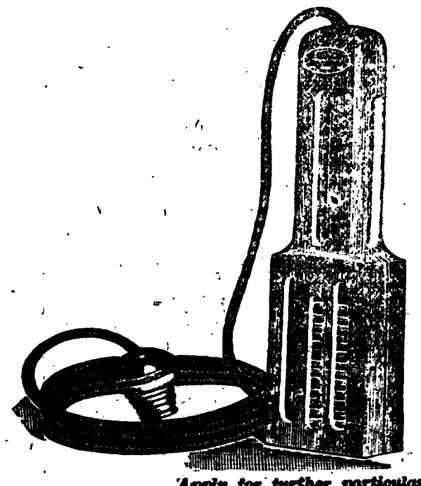

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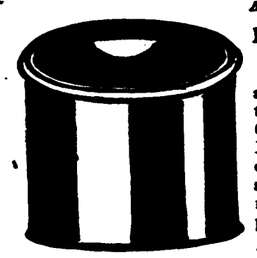

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